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FOR BETTER RURAL LIVING

A REPORT *of Cooperative
Extension Work in Agriculture
and Home Economics in 1938*

EXTENSION SERVICE • WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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ISSUED MARCH 1940

FOREWORD

1938 marks a quarter century of cooperative agricultural extension work by the Federal, State, and county governments through joint employment of trained county agricultural and home demonstration agents. Such agents are now employed in every county of agricultural importance in the country.

In 1¼ million meetings, 3,000,000 farm visits, 22,000,000 office calls from farm people, and nearly 1,000,000 adult result demonstrations, county extension agents in 1938 continued to spread and interpret the latest scientific and economic information about better farming and homemaking.

With the help of 143,000 voluntary local leaders, the agents are reaching 40 percent of the rural boys and girls of the country in 4-H Club work, inspiring and training them in farming and homemaking and good citizenship.

Close cooperation with other agencies of the Government allowed extension agents to strengthen their efforts in assisting farm people in soil conservation and better-balanced farming and in pushing stronger programs for underprivileged farm families. The agents during the year assumed local leadership in a vast national program of land-use planning by farm people with assistance from the agencies of Government in position to help carry out the plans.

The agents helped farm people recover from a devastating hurricane in New England, helped them save their crops from grasshoppers in the Middle West and from chinch bugs in the wheatfields, helped Southern farmers fight screwworms and other livestock pests, and helped countless farmers and gardeners save their fruits and vegetables from insects and diseases.

Improved varieties of crops, a more adequate home food supply, healthier, more nutritious meals, savings on clothing the family, and organizing and assisting farmer cooperative marketing associations, are among the results of the work of extension agents, assisted by a small corps of State and Federal extension specialists. These, as well as results of other education work, are hard to measure, but they are vital to rural living and to the general welfare.

C. W. WARBURTON,
Director of Extension Work.

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For Better Rural Living

A Report of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics in 1938

Prepared by the Extension Service. C. W. Warburton, Director,
Reuben Brigham, Assistant Director

Extension Moves Into Broader Fields

The cooperative agricultural Extension Service, an educational movement combining the resources of Nation, State, county, and community, reached new levels of service to rural America in 1938, the twenty-fourth year of its existence as a Nation-wide organization.

Extension agents were called upon more than ever before to furnish technical information and to help develop leadership to meet the individual and group problems confronting farm people. More than 5½ million families received information or assistance from the extension staff during the year, an increase of more than half a million over the number assisted in 1937.

In addition to meeting this continuous demand for practical scientific facts that could be put to work on farms and in homes, the Extension Service continued to move into broader fields of planning and action affecting agriculture and homemaking.

To the established task of teacher and demonstrator, extension agents in recent years have added two other major endeavors. One is explaining the various action farm programs of the Government and guiding farm people to make the greatest use of them. The other is assisting farm people themselves to develop sound land-use and adjustment programs on a community, county, State, and national basis.

County extension agents are established in their counties as friends in whom the farm people have, from years of service, developed confidence. The job of the agents is, first, to encourage and help farm people to do all they can as individuals to solve their own problems; second, to encourage voluntary cooperation with other farmers on a community and county basis; and third, to encourage cooperation with other farmers and groups and with their State and Federal Government on a State and National basis.

New Problems Bring New Methods

In the early years of extension work the emphasis was on the individual enterprise, even on the individual operation. County agents themselves culled hens, tested soil, and grafted apple trees to show individual farmers, or small groups of farmers, how to perform these specific operations. It was a period of establishing confidence through demonstrations, mostly demonstrations based on proved biologic fact, requiring only intelligent participation to prove profitable to the farmer.

These demonstrations did establish confidence in the county agent and the institutions he represents. That confidence has been maintained, and demonstrations supervised by the county agent remain one of the most convincing of all extension teaching methods.

New days brought new problems and new methods. The county agent was in the front lines of the "food will win the war" campaign of 20 years ago. Then came a decade of widespread agricultural depression. More recently he found himself confronted with new responsibilities as interpreter of Federal programs designed to help adjust agriculture to new conditions. Now he has been given broad responsibility in his county in organizing and helping farm people plan their own programs; local programs then can be brought together into State and national coordinated programs.

Considers Farm and Home as a Unit

Accompanying the quickening interest in community and county study of agricultural problems and adjustments, 1938 saw further development of the whole farm-and-home approach in considering all the problems of the farm family as a unit.

Whole farm-unit demonstrations, for example, are supplementing and to some extent replacing the single-enterprise demonstrations extension agents have been using to introduce improved practices.

More and more the farmer, the farm wife, the farm boy and girl were seen in joint conferences with the county agent, the home demonstration agent, and extension specialists from the State college to plan a whole-farm approach program for solving their problems and improving their situation.

Trains Half a Million Local Leaders

The county agent learned long ago that he could not meet the ever-increasing demands for his services without organization and assistance. So he, and later the home demonstration agent and club agent, set about training local people with leadership ability to take improved farm and home methods to their communities, thereby

greatly increasing the scope of extension as a teaching agency. By 1938 a total of 586,544 voluntary local leaders were being trained, becoming invaluable assistants to the 6,507 county extension agents and enabling them to serve more farm people.

Helps More Than 5,500,000 Families

To say that 4,635,000 farm families were influenced by some part of the extension program in 1938 is impressive. But the tremendous scope of the Extension Service, serving as it does every county of agricultural importance, is even more apparent when we realize that this number is approximately two-thirds of all farm families in the country. And in addition, 891,000 families not on farms participated in some way in the extension program, many of them in some project relating to homemaking.

More than 1,286,000 rural boys and girls of the Nation are members of 4-H Clubs, and the half million new members each year represent not far from 40 percent of all the rural boys and girls in the country that annually reach 4-H Club average starting age of about 12 years.

More than 1,000,000 women belonged to homemakers' clubs and other groups organized to carry on home demonstration work. In 1,914,000 homes some changes and improvements were made because of the home demonstration program.

County extension agents held more than 100,000 leader-training meetings with a total attendance of 2,087,518 men and women, who, in turn, were better prepared to pass along information to their neighbors.

Some idea of the activity centering in extension offices may be gained from the record of office calls relating to extension work as reported in 1938. These personal calls reached the record high total of 22,123,152—approximately 25 a day in each county office. As recently as 1933, the number of office calls reported was only a little more than 8,000,000, an increase of more than 175 percent in 5 years. County extension agents in 1938 made 2,973,000 farm and home visits, and held 1,278,000 meetings.

Explains National Programs

Extension agents carried a large part of the responsibility for explaining the 1938 agricultural conservation program to farm people. At the same time they tried to help individual farmers make the best possible use of the advantages made available by the program. More than ever the tendency was to transfer administration of the program to farmers themselves.

For example, extension workers in all sections of the country provided subject-matter helps and special training for Farm Security

Administration supervisors and their clients. They did educational work in connection with organization of soil conservation districts through which the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies help farmers control erosion. Extension agents also worked shoulder to shoulder with the Rural Electrification Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Farm Credit Administration, and many other agencies in trying to help the farm people in their sections meet their needs.

Organizes for Land Use Planning

One of the most significant developments of the year in relation to the Extension Service was the adoption of a working agreement between representatives of the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture on a far-reaching program of land use planning.

Committees representing the colleges and the Department met at Mount Weather, Va., in July 1938, to act on recommendations made after almost 2 years of investigation into the general subject of relations between the colleges, the Department, and the new Federal agencies created to serve agriculture.

At that time it was recognized that there was a need for land use planning, beginning with farmers themselves as a basis for agricultural programs, and a joint statement was prepared by the committees, outlining general methods recommended for the development of such a program in all States.

The Extension Service was assigned the responsibility for organizing the community, county, and State committees and forwarding this broad program of land use planning. State extension directors were authorized to bring together representatives of interested agencies of the Department in their States to work out the most practical methods of putting the plan into operation. At the same time county agents were asked to assume similar responsibility in their counties.

The plan calls for establishment in each agricultural county of a land use planning committee, with the county agent usually serving as nonvoting secretary. Membership of this committee is made up principally of farm people with appropriate representation from other Federal and State agencies concerned with administration of land use programs. Provision was also made for creation of a State land use planning committee composed of farm men and women and State administrators of Government agencies concerned with land use.

2,200 Local Planning Committees

By the end of 1938 field work with local committees was under way in most States. Approximately 2,200, or three-fourths of the agricultural counties, organized local community and county committees

during the year and carried forward some phase of the planning work. Analysis of local problems, the relation of those problems to State and national developments, and recommendations as to needed adjustments made up a major part of these preliminary discussions of land use.

In about 450 counties, more intensive land use planning was developed. The work of committees in these counties made available a more comprehensive basis for planning adjustments on individual farms, in extension programs, and in programs of other agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

In Michigan and Virginia, for example, land use maps which show recommended use of land in the area covered were prepared by local committees in practically all agricultural counties. In most other States such maps were prepared in selected counties, and plans were made for extending this part of the program to the remaining counties.

This comprehensive land use planning program has already made significant contributions to sound consideration of local, county, and State agricultural changes and adjustments. Its greater value will be more apparent as larger numbers of farm people have an opportunity to develop a broad understanding of the problems involved and to contribute to the planning. At the same time the program will make available more complete data and recommendations for those in charge of administering agricultural programs in the State and Nation.

Marketing Service Helps More Than a Million Farmers

Few lines of extension work have shown such rapid expansion as marketing. In little more than 6 years the increased interest in marketing has resulted in more than doubling the number of farmers benefiting from this extension activity. Records of county extension agents show that during 1938 approximately 1,200,000 farmers in 18,500 communities have been assisted with their marketing problems, either as individuals or as members of cooperative marketing groups. These farmers, largely through group-action and cooperative organizations, handled products valued at more than \$640,000,000.

Much of the work has taken the form of field meetings, marketing schools, market tours, assistance to cooperatives, surveys and analysis work, exhibits, work with 4-H club and younger rural groups, and consideration of the costs of distribution, interstate barriers to trade, market facilities, and market outlets. During the past few years marketing extension specialists and county agents have also conducted a large number of discussion meetings covering a wide field of economic topics which included types and methods of marketing.

With the development of marketing agreements, sponsored by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and somewhat similar programs established by State legislation, marketing specialists and county agents have developed teaching material and have held many meetings for the purpose of discussing with producers the economic bases and necessity for such programs. Similar assistance has been given local groups of farmers in organizing cooperative associations in keeping with the programs of the Farm Security Administration and Rural Electrification Administration.

Farm-Management Program Offers Many Services

A more insistent demand on the part of farmers for help in meeting their individual farm organization and management problems was apparent in 1938. Farm-management schools helped many farmers draw up long-time plans, including provision for most intelligent participation in national agricultural programs.

Farm records kept in cooperation with the Extension Service provided an invaluable background for much of the individual farm program planning. More than 57,000 such records were kept and analyzed with the aid of extension workers during the year, and many more thousands of farmers were provided with record books and assisted in a less formal way.

More satisfactory landlord-tenant relationships were forwarded in many States. Indiana provided improved lease forms to 776 farmers during the year, and gave a large amount of assistance in this field through meetings, personal conferences, and correspondence.

Ohio organized a series of leader-training schools involving the coordinated effort of several extension specialists in developing farm adjustments on the farm-unit basis. At these meetings local leaders were trained in working out coordinated plans for typical farms which considered all types of adjustments needed in the area to promote the best type of farm organization and operation.

Illinois conducted a series of coordinated farm planning schools involving various extension specialists, representatives of the Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and others. Eighty-six counties undertook this work in 1938, and 9,000 copies of a farm planning booklet entitled "Planning the Farm Business" were used by Illinois farmers.

Interprets Outlook Data

County and State extension workers assumed their familiar role of interpreter in helping farm people make the best possible use of available economic outlook material.

Iowa has developed a comprehensive program of getting outlook

and other economic information to farmers. Daily radio broadcasts give market information. A weekly leaflet summarizes current developments and is supplemented by monthly and quarterly summary statements directed toward economic problems of significance to rural Iowa. Other States use all or some of these methods of keeping farm people informed on market and economic trends throughout the year.

The annual outlook report prepared after a conference of State economists in Washington was widely distributed by county extension agents. In most States it was supplemented by a State outlook report, which was made the basis of study meetings of farmers and farm women and the basis for planning individual farm adjustment in the light of current economic conditions.

Agents Help Farmers Use Credit Wisely

Though emergency needs for credit and credit adjustment were not so acute in 1938, agents continued to meet a steady demand for information relating to the wise use of credit facilities.

Extension agents reported that they helped 241,760 farmers obtain needed credit. Of equal importance was the individual counsel given thousands of individuals who were faced with the necessity of adjusting indebtedness already incurred, and those who sought advice as to the most satisfactory type of credit for their needs.

Advisory service on credit is frequently requested by farmers' cooperative organizations, and extension agents and specialists continued to assist in this field. In all credit and finance activities the Extension Service cooperated closely with the Farm Credit Administration. In many States the Farm Security Administration has also become an important credit agency for families unable to borrow from other sources, and extension agents have been of much assistance to representatives and clients of that organization.

Gives Technical Advice on Crop Production

Providing farmers with technical information and practical advice in all lines of crop production in every agricultural area of the country continued in 1938 to stand high on the list of tasks assigned the county agent.

County agents helped farmers get seed of improved crop varieties and demonstrated methods of treating that seed to control seed-borne diseases. They recommended new and better ways of planning, fertilizer placement, cultivation, weed control, insect and disease control, harvesting, and storage of the matured crop.

Aided by national agricultural programs, county agents and farmers were able to make more rapid progress toward objectives long recog-

nized as fundamental to a stable, balanced agriculture. Particularly in the field of soil conservation, involving liming, use of legumes, terracing and similar practices varying with the region, progress was more rapid than ever before.

Better Varieties Widely Grown

Information on improved varieties of crops and sources of seed is one of the most appreciated services county agents give farmers. Once the research men have developed a new variety, and seed is available, extension agents quickly pass the information on to farmers and help selected farmers demonstrate the new variety. An outstanding example of this close relation between research and extension is the rust-resistant Thatcher wheat, introduced in 1934. In Minnesota it is estimated that 70 percent of the spring wheat sown in 1938 was of the Thatcher variety.

The practice of cottonseed treatment was demonstrated throughout several Southern States, and in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Virginia the acreage planted with treated seed more than doubled from 1937 to 1938.

One-Variety Cotton Campaign Moves Ahead

Organized seed-improvement programs were under way in 33 States making it possible for more farmers to get reliable supplies of good seed.

A good example is the one-variety cotton program in Louisiana, which has standardized on three cotton varieties, one for each of the three principal soil types. Seed coming into the State, not of an approved variety and not certified by a State seed improvement association, must carry a yellow tag stating that it is not approved by the State Seed Improvement Association for use in Louisiana. Other Southern States reported progress in the one-variety cotton campaign.

Fights Insect Pests and Other Parasites

Extension specialists and county agents, cooperating with other Federal and State agencies, carried on a grasshopper-control campaign in 25 States, most of them west of the Mississippi River. During this campaign 417,483 farmers cooperated in spreading 155,000 tons of poison bait on 59,424,984 acres.

Outbreaks of armyworms, cutworms, and wireworms were reported in many sections of the country, and extension agents were called on for advice in fighting those pests.

County agents continued during 1938 to help farmers control such serious livestock pests as horse bots, ox warbles, screwworms, kidney worms, and roundworms of swine. In Texas, for example, a sys-

tematic ox warble campaign resulted in 85-percent reduction in bots in cattle under range conditions. Almost complete eradication was reported from smaller herds in general farming areas.

Advice on when and how to spray for control of insects and diseases continued to be a major line of work in all fruit- and vegetable-producing sections of the country.

Aids in Forage and Pasture Improvement

Forage- and pasture-improvement work assumed particular importance in all areas where the beef and dairy cattle industry are major farm enterprises.

This part of the extension agronomy program has received much attention in recent years as a source of better and cheaper feed supplies, and as an aid in erosion control. One of the most systematic and intensive endeavors in this field is the Nebraska pasture-forage-livestock program, in which eight major recommendations of the Extension Service and other agencies along this line are set forth and widely distributed to farmers.

Because of the financial aid offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program, many farmers were enabled to make applications of lime and fertilizer, sow legumes, and otherwise conduct their farming operations along lines recommended for years by county agents.

Offers Engineering Service to Farmers

Extension agricultural engineers and county agents were called upon in 1938 for many kinds of information relating to farm machinery, drainage, building construction and remodeling, and other subjects coming under the general heading of engineering.

Tractor and machinery-repair schools were held in many States. The almost complete disappearance of the blacksmith shop has made it necessary for farmers in thousands of communities to make more of their machinery repairs and adjustments on the farm. These schools, often extending over several days, bring expert advisers on repair problems, with special tools not often found in the farm shop.

In the South, better cotton harvesting, handling, and ginning was promoted in connection with the one-variety cotton community program. Cotton drying, ridiculed 6 years ago, increased rapidly in 1938, with more than 10 manufacturers supplying gins with driers.

The farm building-plan service was enlarged by selection of a large number of plans adapted to the Western States. These will be made available to builders and county agents, as similar plans have been made available for the Northeastern States and Midwest. A compilation of plans for farm buildings in the South is under way.

Home-management specialists and agricultural engineers worked together in most States, planning and carrying forward educational programs on home improvement and remodeling.

Rural electrification has been remarkably advanced throughout the country as a result of the Rural Electrification Administration program. Over 165,000 farms were connected with electric service in 1938, bringing the total to 1,406,579 farms, which provide service to nearly 22 percent of all the occupied farm dwellings. Fifteen hundred and sixty-five county extension offices reported a total of more than 21,000 hours given to assistance in this work by county agents and State specialists, in addition to over 22,000 farm people assisting on special rural electrification committees to plan for better use of electricity as well as for development of rural lines.

Extension Helps in Farm Forestry

Increased recognition of the place of forestry in farm management and land use was reported by extension foresters and county agents. The agricultural conservation program has stimulated tree planting on idle lands throughout the country. Agents reported that farmers planted approximately 140,000,000 trees for future timber, erosion-control, windbreak and shelterbelt protection, and 27,000 farmers thinned and pruned woodlands according to extension recommendations.

Texas and Arkansas were among the States in which agents placed particular emphasis on use of home-produced timber for construction and repair of farm buildings.

Educational work in connection with marketing forest products, both by individuals and through cooperatives, was forwarded in many parts of the country, and 16,000 farmers followed extension recommendations in marketing forest products. In the South, information on proper cutting methods assumed new importance, as new paper pulp mills sought sources of farm-grown timber.

In New England the hurricane of September 21 created a forestry problem unlike any previously experienced in that region. Extension agents and forestry specialists assisted in making a survey of damage done to timber stands, and assisted State forestry departments and the Forest Service in obtaining information necessary before a purchase program could be put into effect. With the creation of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, extension agents acted as intermediaries between Government agencies and farmers.

Flock and Herd Improvement Makes Progress

Extension work with the millions of men and women who manage the production facilities in the Nation's huge livestock, dairy, and

poultry industries continued along lines contributing to economic stability, disease control, and lower cost of production.

In the field of animal health, extension agents continued to work closely with farmers and State and Federal agencies engaged in disease-eradication campaigns. Among the achievements of 1938 which county agents helped make possible was the practical eradication of bovine tuberculosis from the continental United States, with the exception of 10 California counties. As the year drew to a close, more than 10,000,000 cattle were under supervision for control of Bang's disease, and since 1934 nearly 29,000,000 cattle had been subjected to the agglutination blood test, with elimination of more than a million and a half diseased cattle. Eradication of cattle tick fever in the South continued to make progress during the year, with prospects of early completion of the campaign. Though not doing the eradication work, county agents had much to do with explaining these programs to farmers and encouraging and organizing them to take action in stamping out these costly livestock pests.

In Minnesota, where more than 45,000 horses were affected with sleeping sickness resulting in the death of more than 10,000 horses in 1937, nearly 7,000 farmers followed disease-control recommendations to meet the 1938 outbreak of this disease.

Dairy Program Centers on Herd Improvement

Lower cost of milk production was the objective behind many extension programs developed along lines of dairy-herd improvement, pasture and roughage improvement, and better dairy-farm management.

Almost 26,000 herds, a total of approximately 625,000 cows, were on test in the 1,228 dairy-herd improvement associations operating in the 48 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. County agents and extension dairy specialists have been instrumental in organizing these associations and have encouraged farmers to take full advantage of dairy-herd improvement association records as a basis for efficient feeding and management programs and for proving sires.

Careful study and analysis of herd-improvement records makes it possible for the dairyman to plan a constructive breeding program. As these 26,000 herds supply much of the young stock purchased by dairymen, the dairy-herd improvement association program plays an important part in improvement of all dairy cattle. Production records for the year show that there is still much room for improvement—cows on test in associations averaged 320 pounds of butterfat, while average production of all cows was 170 pounds.

Artificial-insemination associations, a new development in dairy farming, made possible more widespread use of superior sires selected

on the basis of production records. At the year's end the original New Jersey project had approximately 185 members with about 2,300 cows being bred to 6 sires. Associations were being organized in many other States.

Cooperative bull associations and bull studs were also increasingly popular as methods of making superior sires more generally available.

Poultry Improvement Reported

Poultry, important both as a major agricultural enterprise and as a part of all plans for "better living from the farm," continued to have an important place in the extension programs in most States.

Poultry specialists and extension agents assisted in forwarding the National Poultry Improvement Plan, which is administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry and official State agencies. Forty-four States cooperated in the breeding program or pullorum-disease control sections of the plans, and 1,478 hatcheries, with an egg capacity of more than 60,000,000 eggs from about 29,000 flocks, are producing improved chicks under the plan.

Educational work in egg grading and marketing moved forward, as a larger number of commercial packers adopted a policy of purchasing eggs on a graded basis. Cooperative egg auctions, through which growers received a premium for better quality eggs, also gave new weight to extension teaching and quality egg production.

Among the many other types of service most frequently given poultrymen and turkey growers were economic information, management methods for the farm flock, and disease and poultry-housing recommendations.

Poultry specialists in all States assisted in educational work in connection with the Seventh World's Poultry Congress.

Cold-Storage Lockers Meet Important Need

Farm families in many communities have taken a new interest in the production and preservation of a home-raised food supply since the coming of the freezer locker. Fresh, frozen, home-raised meats, fruits, vegetables, and poultry products are made available by these plants to lend variety to the diet and to supplement the supply of canned and salted foods.

In this connection, extension agents in 36 States are being called on to assist in planning a more adequate food-production program and to obtain the information necessary for successful operation of the hundreds of locker plants now operating. Interest in freezer-locker plants is spreading to neighboring communities and to the other States.

Better Living is Aim of Home Demonstration Program

Developing opportunities for better living on the farm has always been a primary objective of the home demonstration program for rural families. Through the help of 2,535 home demonstration agents and specialists, almost 2,000,000 families came closer to realizing that objective in 1938.

The home demonstration program, like homemaking itself, is comprehensive, including projects relating to nutrition, clothing, money management, household management, health, child care, home improvement, home crafts, and many other subjects.

While all home demonstration programs include practical considerations relating directly to home problems, 1938 brought an increase in cultural and community interests of farm women. Community activities were fostered, appreciation of good music and art was encouraged, and achievement days and recreation camps were sponsored by home demonstration groups in many States.

Home demonstration work has an important part in building a rural culture that is lasting and stimulating, and contributed toward that culture by bringing art into everyday life through good design and color in clothing, in home arts and crafts, and through greater attractiveness in farm-home furnishings and surroundings.

Planning Before Action

Home demonstration programs in the 47,010 communities with home demonstration clubs or groups were developed only after careful study of community and home needs. More than 1,000,000 women belonged to these organized groups and they set up goals for the year and a program designed to reach those goals.

Farm women assumed leadership and extension agents were assisted by 277,073 volunteer leaders in conducting home demonstration and 4-H Club work. These leaders, trained by home demonstration agents and specialists, conducted 162,641 meetings with a total attendance of more than 2½ million persons.

Foods Program Calls for Adequate Diet

Better living from the farm was the general theme of projects in almost every State. Foods projects emphasized the importance of an abundant supply of home-produced foods and full utilization of other farm products.

Better health through more adequate diets was an important part of the home demonstration program in more than 37,000 communities. Through meetings and demonstrations conducted by extension

agents and trained local leaders, homemakers continued their study of what constitutes a generously adequate diet and then worked out the best available combination of home-produced and purchased foods to provide that diet.

As a part of this program, farm women and 4-H Club girls reported that they canned or otherwise preserved 70,000,000 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats. And, 168,989 families followed extension food-buying recommendations, while 407,310 families served better-balanced meals as a result of recommendations and demonstrations of home demonstration agents.

Boys and girls in 16,138 schools had better lunches because home demonstration groups, mothers' clubs, and similar organizations followed extension recommendations in providing hot dishes to supplement lunches brought from home. The soggy sandwich, wrapped in newspaper and warped, saucerlike, from close association with a heavily frosted cupcake, made fewer trips to school.

Throughout the Nation the foods and nutrition program was adapted to local conditions, with emphasis on meeting local needs with resources available to homemakers in the community.

Home-Management Program Offers Practical Help

The business side of homemaking received the attention of extension workers and homemakers in 22,940 communities. Working closely with extension agricultural engineers, home-management specialists in a number of States developed a comprehensive program of home improvement. Through meetings, demonstrations, and personal calls, home demonstration agents and specialists showed that many inexpensive repairs and improvements can make the farm home a more attractive and convenient place in which to live. Kitchen improvement, particularly, continued to be a popular project, and 103,399 kitchens were rearranged or otherwise made more convenient.

The large number of farm homes being wired for electricity brought many rural homemakers to their home demonstration agents for suggestions on lighting and electrical equipment.

Home accounts and budgeting of expenditures has long been an important part of the home-management program. Home demonstration agents reported that 37,614 families kept home accounts according to the plan recommended by the Extension Service.

Additional sources of income are always welcome, and often essential, in any program of home improvement. Extension workers helped rural women find and develop these sources of income, and 37,136 families selected home industries as a desirable way to earn extra money. Curb and club markets, operated by farm women,

helped sell the products of home gardens and home industry direct to the consumer.

Better Ways To Use Clothing Money

Most farm families are constantly faced with the problem of making a little money go a long way in purchasing clothing and clothing materials. More than 600,000 women and girls followed Extension Service recommendations in construction of clothing, and 328,194 persons received assistance in renovation, care, and remodeling of clothing. The total estimated savings due to the clothing program amounted to \$2,149,215 for adults and \$704,249 for juniors, according to reports from home demonstration agents.

More Interest in Parent-Education Program

Increased appreciation of the importance of parent education and child development as a part of the home demonstration program was reported from many States. Participation of all members of the family in meeting mutual problems was one development reported in many homes. Other families took particular pains to obtain furnishings adapted to the needs of children, and to improve the habits of boys and girls. More than 136,987 men and women took part in the child-development and parent-education program.

Community Betterment Fostered

In a number of States almost every home demonstration group undertook some community-betterment project in addition to its regular program of home-economics work. Assistance to local charities, schools, and libraries was reported in thousands of communities. Other groups took the leadership in landscaping and cleaning up public grounds. In Mississippi alone, 12 community houses were built, and 2,978 churches or church grounds, 200 schoolhouses, and 200 rural cemeteries were improved. More than 16,000 families took part in a clean-up campaign in that State, which helped make their homes a pleasing part of a more attractive community.

Recreation also had an important place in the home demonstration program. Dramatics, orchestras and choruses, and social evenings to be enjoyed by all the family were among the more popular types of recreational activity reported.

Serving the Nation's Youth

Members of the 74,594 local 4-H Clubs active in 1938 established new high levels of achievement along many lines. The largest enrollment on record was reported with 1,286,029 boys and girls listed as

members, more than half a million of them for the first time. This record enrollment brought to approximately 7,500,000 the total number of young people who have received 4-H training since the work became Nation-wide in 1914.

As a part of their work club members "learn by doing." They raise a pig, plant and care for a garden, learn to sew, or acquire at first hand some other farm or home skill. Three-fourths of all these farm and home projects undertaken by club members were completed—another record for national 4-H achievement.

A total of 41,552 4-H judging teams and 57,255 demonstration teams were trained by extension agents. The judging teams helped club members learn to appreciate desirable standards in their project work, while the demonstration teams were important means of acquainting others with the information club members have acquired from their projects.

More Interest in Music and Radio

For the ninth consecutive year monthly national 4-H radio programs were made possible through the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, State agricultural colleges, the National Broadcasting Co., and the United States Marine Band. The music-appreciation period of these programs was designed to stimulate the interest of club members in fine music. Other features on this national radio program included reports of 4-H activities and progress throughout the country. Nearly 40 States participated in the annual 4-H radio achievement program in November.

Club members in many counties and districts also presented regular and special 4-H radio programs over their local stations.

Club Camps Popular

Club camps were a recognized part of the club program in most States. A total of 3,230 such camps—county, district, or State—were held, attended by 150,311 boys and girls, together with 52,009 leaders and others.

The twelfth national 4-H Club camp brought outstanding club members and leaders from 43 States to Washington, and a somewhat similar camp for Negro 4-H Club members was held at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

More than 309,000 club members took part in the 10,389 tours arranged as a part of the club program. Many of the tours were conducted near the close of the club-project year, giving each club member an opportunity to inspect the project work of other members.

143,017 Volunteer Leaders at Work

No review of 4-H Club activities can overlook the important place of the local club leaders, who direct the individual clubs under the general supervision of county extension agents.

A total of 143,017 voluntary leaders, 46,749 of them older boys and girls and 96,268 adults, gave generously of their time and talent to help boys and girls with their enterprises.

The county leaders' conference continued as a vital factor in training local leaders, on the one hand, and in keeping extension agents in close touch with problems and thinking of the local leaders. State and county associations of club leaders played an increasingly active role during the year.

Clothing Project Still the Most Popular

The 737,857 girls enrolled in 4-H Clubs centered their club activities in projects with a direct bearing on the farm home. Clothing was again the most popular of all club projects, as it has been throughout the 24-year history of club work, and 433,437 girls were enrolled in that subject.

Attention centered around choice and selection of fabrics and garments; dressmaking, with particular emphasis on design, color harmony, and appropriateness; and choice of accessories.

Better Food-Handling Methods

The 4-H food-preservation project was participated in by 224,386 girls, who reported that they canned more than 9,000,000 jars of food products. Many did all the canning for the family. As another practical application of their knowledge of foods, 4-H Club girls planned, prepared, and served thousands of family meals, and many girls kept careful cost records. The widespread interest in food preparation is shown by the enrollment of 296,727 girls.

Room improvement was another popular project in many States, and hundreds of examples might be cited to show how a club girl, with very little money to spend, ingeniously built furniture, replanned and redecorated her room. Many girls also carried on projects in gardening and other lines of agriculture as well as in home management, home health and sanitation, and other fields.

Crop and Livestock Projects in Club Program

Agricultural projects for 4-H Club members were changed but little. Swine, corn, poultry, and garden projects attracted the largest number of boys.

Livestock projects were popular, although they require a larger initial cash outlay than do some others. Club boys in Hale County, Tex., carried on a feeding demonstration on 160 steers and 750 lambs. After the animals were exhibited at the Plainview Fat Stock Show they were shipped to Kansas City and sold at auction. The boys also went to Kansas City to see just what finally came of their feeding "demonstrators" and to learn the actual conditions under which their stock will be marketed when they are on their own in the livestock-feeding business.

Seventy counties in Indiana reported colt-club organizations with 949 boys and girls enrolled. The colts are the property and responsibility of the club members until the mature horse is ready for farm work or market.

Other livestock clubs were organized by club members in all parts of the country. The 57,573 dairy-club members reported that 54,707 animals were involved in that project. The 40,066 members of beef-cattle clubs raised 43,894 animals; 73,948 sheep were cared for by 24,789 members; and 176,485 pigs were reported by boys and girls carrying that project.

Poultry was again a favorite project with both boys and girls, as shown by the enrollment of 147,592 members with 4,444,219 birds.

Crop projects varied with the region, but found many club members working closely with seed-improvement organizations and following recommendations of field and garden crops specialists.

Club Members Practice Conservation

Increasing national interest in conservation led to greater activity in this field by 4-H Club members. Tree planting and other forestry projects attracted many, and other subjects in the broad field of wildlife, soil, and forest conservation formed the basis of other club projects for both girls and boys.

Practically every 4-H Club member in Kansas made some phase of conservation a part of his club program. Terracing, farm mapping, and soil testing were popular projects in several States. State 4-H conservation camps were held in approximately 30 States. In New York club members planted 1,168,000 trees in reforestation projects.

Program for Older Youth

Development of an extension program suited to older 4-H Club members and young people in their twenties was forwarded in many States. Several special studies of the interests and needs of this group of young people were conducted during the year. Youths of this age assisted county extension agents in forwarding the regular 4-H Club program, both by serving as leaders and by participating in county and local advisory councils.

Negro Agents at Work in 16 States

White extension agents in all Southern States gave information and assistance to Negro farmers and farm families. In addition there were 507 Negro agents at work in 16 States, an increase of 36 during the year.

Negro extension workers continued to emphasize a balanced farm and home program with special attention to a live-at-home plan for the farm family. Home industries, soil improvement, community improvement, rural housing, and health were important parts of the extension program for Negroes.

Richmond Harrison of Orrville, Ala., was one of many unit demonstrators who carried out a program for development of his whole farm organization. His program is comprehensive, extending over several years, and involves livestock improvement, farm records, and home improvements. In 1937 the little two-room cabin was replaced by a comfortable seven-room house. In 1938 the family decorated and equipped the home.

Harrison planted winter cover crops and summer legumes to build up his soil. He markets chickens and eggs and sells milk from five cows. He pioneered in establishing a milk route in the community, making it possible for other farmers to sell their milk. The agent reports that almost every other home in this community has made some improvement because of the example set on Harrison's farm.

Projects for both girls and boys were carried on by Negro 4-H Club members. Garden, poultry, crops, and canning were among the most popular projects.

Gardens for Health

Negro farmers throughout the South are encouraged by extension agents to plant gardens on land taken out of cotton production. Closely related to this is the continuous campaign for more home gardens and greater use of fresh vegetables as an aid to health. The suggested program provides for a garden large enough to supply fresh vegetables every day of the year, with an abundance of some vegetables for canning. Instruction in canning and in budgeting the food supply has gone hand in hand with this garden project.

Progress in Home Improvement

Clothing and home-improvement programs helped meet the needs of many Negro families, offering them assistance even when farm income was so low as to make major improvements impossible.

A direct result of the clothing project was improved workmanship, involving no additional expense and resulting in better-fitting garments.

Telling the Story of Agriculture

An organization created to give farm people practical information in the broad fields of agriculture and home economics cannot realize its full effectiveness without continuous use of all available methods of reaching the public. Through the press, radio, publications, letters, exhibits, and motion pictures, extension agents maintained a steady flow of informational material prepared in popular form to supplement personal contacts, local meetings, and demonstrations.

County extension agents cooperated closely with the weekly and daily press in all parts of the country, resulting in publication of 781,685 informational news stories relating to agriculture, home economics, and 4-H Club work. Many of these stories were purely local, dealing with progress made by individuals in meeting situations common on farms in the county. Other stories were adaptations of material prepared by State and Federal extension specialists, re-written to give information of immediate practical value in the county. In addition to news stories, 463,018 different circular letters were issued by county extension agents.

Extension editors in most States maintained regular news services for daily and weekly papers, assisted in localizing information for their State, helped extension agents with information programs, and served newspaper editors with helpful material.

County extension agents in increasing numbers turned to radio as a means of informing farm people. A total of 19,293 radio talks were broadcast or prepared for broadcast by agents in the counties.

Local news, information from State and Federal extension specialists, and practical experiences of farm people were the types of material most frequently used in these broadcasts.

Bulletins Answer Many Requests

Bulletins published by the State agricultural colleges and United States Department of Agriculture offer one of the most satisfactory means of giving rather detailed information and instruction on many problems of farm and home.

Extension workers reported that they distributed 13,998,138 bulletins in 1938, most of them on request. More than 10,000,000 of these were State publications. Slightly more than 3,000,000 were Farmers' Bulletins and other publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, supplied to State extension offices through the Federal extension office.

Photographs and Other Visual Aids

Several hundred photographs from the Extension Service photographic library were selected by writers and editors of various publi-

cations, and more than 1,900 new photographs were added to the library. Thousands of photographs were also taken and distributed by State and county extension agents.

Thirty-five new film strips were prepared in the Federal office, and a total of approximately 16,000 film-strip positives were purchased by the Department or by States with Department authorization.

Department Exhibits Shown in 34 States

The Exhibits Section cooperated during the year with organizations in 34 States resulting in Department of Agriculture exhibits at 63 fairs, exhibitions, and other similar events. Attendance at the 45 State, interstate, and international fairs at which the Department exhibits were shown, exceeded 5,600,000. Carload groups of Department exhibits were shown at 20 State and interstate fairs.

The Section prepared 28 new exhibits and supervised production of 10 special units for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. These special units, illustrating the place of soil-conserving crops and practices as an aid to balanced farming, were shown at 41 fairs and expositions attended by an estimated 1,600,000 persons. One hundred and eight exhibits were revised and renovated.

The Exhibits Section was assigned the task of planning and building the entire Federal exhibit on poultry for the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition held in Cleveland in 1939.

Millions See Department Motion Pictures

Motion pictures on Department of Agriculture films were shown to an estimated 7,500,000 persons during the year, with an estimated equal attendance at showings of Department prints purchased from the contractor with Department approval.

The great increase in the number of persons attending showings of Department films resulted in part from the cooperative arrangement for film distribution made with institutions in 12 States. Even so, it was necessary to decline more than 1,500 applications for Department films because of lack of prints and facilities for distribution.

Under a cooperative agreement with the Civilian Conservation Corps, approximately 1,500 prints of Department films were used in connection with educational programs of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees. More than 99,000 enrollees were given agricultural film study periods each month.

Agents Study To Keep Informed

To keep themselves up to date on developments in agriculture and home economics, and in the profession of extension teaching, agents

in all parts of the country took advantage of the various opportunities for professional improvement open to them.

Through the pages of the Extension Service Review, a monthly printed publication edited in Washington, D. C., the extension staff kept informed on national developments affecting the extension program. Special articles explaining extension methods and accomplishments in the various States offered new ideas to be used in meeting both old and new problems.

A survey shows that 480 extension workers from 34 States attended special summer training courses arranged for them at 14 State land-grant colleges.

Studies Point Way to More Effective Extension Work

A survey of the preparation and training of 7,873 State and county extension workers provided a more nearly scientific basis for readjusting college curricula for prospective extension workers.

Another survey made during the year shows that 27 States provide sabattic leave for State extension employees, and in 19 States county extension workers are also included in the leave-for-study plan.

Studies of the situations, problems, and interests of young people from 16 to 25 years of age, in Arkansas and South Carolina, were published during the year. Similar studies have been made in 7 States, at the request of a special committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. These surveys are helpful in planning experimental extension programs for older rural youth.

Progress was made toward developing a broad program of measurements to determine how participation in 4-H Club work contributes to the educational growth of boys and girls. Special studies were undertaken in Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, and Iowa.

A study of more effective methods of extending home demonstration programs was made in three representative areas—Massachusetts, Washington, and South Carolina. Analysis of data on effectiveness of teaching means and agencies was continued during the year.

Funds and Personnel

County agents were at work on July 1, 1938, in 2,989 counties of the 3,147 in the 48 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Home demonstration agents were employed in 1,881 counties. There were in addition 1,567 extension specialists in the States and Territories. The Extension Service staff totaled 8,757 persons on July 1, 1938, an increase of 161 during the fiscal year.

Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for cooperative extension work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, amounted to \$32,255,456.41. Funds from sources within the States were

increased by \$1,145,608.66 compared with 1937, and Federal extension funds were increased by \$507,456.16.

Approximately 56 cents of every dollar spent for extension work came from Federal sources; 20 cents from State and college sources; 21 cents from county appropriations; and 3 cents from local organizations and individuals.

Of all extension funds, 97.9 percent was expended in the States and Territories, and the remaining 2.1 percent was spent for administrative activities in Washington. Of the money expended in the States and Territories, 64 percent went to county extension agents; 19 percent to State subject-matter specialists; and 17 percent for publications, administration, and service to the agents.

Thirteen States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico did not spend their entire allotments of Federal funds and had balances remaining unexpended on June 30, 1938, as shown in table 12.

Statements of the funds expended in each State and territory, by sources, items of expense, and lines of work, are given in tables 13 to 15, inclusive.

Extension Loses Leaders

The retirement of C. B. Smith on October 31, 1938, brought to a close his 42-year career in the Department of Agriculture, three decades of which were spent as a national extension leader. Upon the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, Dr. Smith became chief of the Office of Extension Work, North and West, of the States Relations Service. In 1923 he became chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work for the whole country, and in 1932 he was appointed assistant director of extension, the position he held at the time of his retirement.

A. B. Graham, another pioneer in the field of agricultural extension, retired from the Extension Service on March 31, 1938. Since 1919 he had been in charge of the subject-matter section of the Federal Extension Service.

Herbert W. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois and director of extension work in that State, died May 31, 1938. He was succeeded by J. C. Blair.

Fred C. Meier, supervisor of county agricultural-agent work in the Northeastern States since 1934, was a passenger on the *Hawaii Clipper* lost at sea between Guam and Manila on July 29, 1938. Long a leader in the field of plant pathology, he was at the time engaged in an investigation of transmission of plant pollens and disease spores in upper air currents.

C. P. Close, extension horticulturist of the Federal Extension Service, retired January 31, 1938.

B. W. Ellis resigned as director of extension work in Connecticut and was succeeded by Roger B. Corbett on September 1, 1937.

F. W. Peck became president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul in January 1938, and P. E. Miller succeeded him as director of extension work in Minnesota.

A. Rodriguez Geigel was appointed director of extension work in Puerto Rico, July 1, 1937, when A. E. Bowman, who had served in that capacity during the previous year while on leave of absence from the University of Wyoming, returned to Wyoming as director.

George J. Baker became acting director of extension work in North Dakota in August 1937, when H. L. Walster relinquished that position.

J. O. Knapp was made acting director in West Virginia, February 1, 1938, when F. D. Fromme resigned to go to the Office of Experiment Stations in Washington, D. C.

Statistics

Results, 1938

TABLE 1.—*General summary of activities and influence, 1938*

Item	Number	Counties reporting
County associations fostering extension work.....	6,728	2,598
Membership in these associations.....	879,832	2,526
Communities in counties.....	82,347	2,963
Communities with extension program.....	64,212	2,740
Voluntary local leaders:		
Men leaders in adult work.....	227,526	2,610
Women leaders in adult work.....	216,001	2,503
Men leaders in 4-H Club work.....	35,196	2,630
Women leaders in 4-H Club work.....	61,072	2,673
Older boy leaders in 4-H Club work.....	19,760	1,704
Older girl leaders in 4-H Club work.....	26,989	1,824
Organized 4-H Clubs.....	74,594	2,933
Members in 4-H Clubs:		
Enrolled.....	1,286,029	2,918
Completed.....	959,078	2,880
4-H Club projects:		
Started.....	2,549,382	2,918
Completed.....	1,815,085	2,880
Groups organized for extension work with rural young people above club age.....	2,036	977
Membership in such groups.....	67,586	893
Clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work.....	47,010	2,366
Membership in such clubs or groups.....	1,104,490	2,355
Farms in counties with extension agents ¹	6,843,558	3,006
Farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from agricultural extension program.....	3,733,584	2,847
Homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from home demonstration program:		
Farm homes.....	1,332,950	2,368
Other homes.....	571,311	2,216
Homes with 4-H Club members enrolled:		
Farm homes.....	792,541	2,896
Other homes.....	194,425	2,525
Families influenced by some phase of the extension program:		
Farm families.....	4,634,774	2,916
Other families.....	890,597	2,779

¹ Census, 1935.

TABLE 2.—Summary of activities by agricultural, home demonstration, and club agents, 1938

General activities	Total for all lines of work		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents ¹		Reported by county agricultural agents	
	Number	Counties reporting	Number	Counties reporting	Number	Counties reporting	Number	Counties reporting
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Time devoted to Agricultural Adjustment Administration and relief work-----	13.93	-----	0.56	-----	2.38	-----	21.83	-----
Time devoted to regular extension work-----	86.07	-----	99.44	-----	97.62	-----	78.17	-----
Time devoted to field work-----	60.09	-----	65.06	-----	64.90	-----	57.10	-----
Time devoted to office work-----	39.91	-----	34.94	-----	35.10	-----	42.90	-----
4-H Clubs-----	Number	2,933	Number	1,713	Number	458	Number	2,505
Enrollment:-----	74,594		30,980		15,289		38,827	
Boys-----	548,172	2,918	26,390	391	141,207	456	410,574	2,527
Girls-----	737,857	2,805	508,274	1,712	92,299	321	174,099	1,619
Completions:-----								
Boys-----	407,329	2,880	19,704	376	106,841	454	304,714	2,487
Girls-----	551,749	2,786	365,867	1,683	76,755	320	138,912	1,598
4-H judging teams trained-----	41,552	2,184	21,834	2,876	2,585	368	17,557	1,686
4-H demonstration teams trained-----	57,255	2,083	31,485	1,126	5,375	318	21,991	1,353
Groups organized for extension work with rural young people above club age-----	2,036	977	1,000	511	183	121	1,380	730
Membership in such groups-----	67,586	893	31,080	509	8,230	115	43,343	721
Farm or home visits made-----	2,973,667	2,960	705,408	1,891	251,719	496	2,024,206	2,943
Different farms or homes visited-----	1,587,469	2,960	403,188	1,891	134,781	496	1,091,129	2,943
Office calls-----	22,123,152	2,961	1,191,170	1,880	263,903	469	20,695,320	2,948
Telephone calls-----	6,644,664	2,934	1,036,074	1,845	188,888	460	5,419,702	2,902
News articles published-----	781,685	2,950	249,524	1,874	42,047	477	492,804	2,926
Individual letters written-----	8,701,984	2,957	1,697,014	1,882	312,374	484	6,592,816	2,944
Different circular letters prepared-----	463,018	2,956	137,105	1,854	29,006	472	301,348	2,937
Bulletins distributed-----	13,998,138	2,953	5,558,980	1,875	611,669	464	7,827,489	2,930
Radio talks prepared-----	19,293	1,298	5,610	729	1,155	179	12,531	1,047
Events at which extension exhibits were shown-----	37,019	2,729	23,991	1,717	3,227	423	11,500	2,357
Adult leader-training meetings held-----	80,323	2,758	33,002	1,670	330	57	47,435	2,561
Leaders attending-----	1,597,611	2,508	564,954	1,659	8,012	45	1,035,546	2,478
4-H leader-training meetings held-----	29,326	2,546	12,457	1,420	3,246	389	15,637	1,895
Leaders attending-----	499,907	2,544	203,390	1,416	60,570	388	284,920	1,888
Method-demonstration meetings held-----	552,038	2,911	353,018	1,877	32,740	442	167,878	2,781
Attendance-----	10,057,941	2,903	6,235,668	1,875	570,900	441	3,341,404	2,773
Result-demonstration meetings held-----	98,046	2,451	42,431	1,160	4,962	221	51,154	2,219
Attendance-----	2,209,664	2,444	927,413	1,155	189,793	217	1,117,277	2,207
Adult tours conducted-----	9,685	2,261	3,220	945	96	38	6,564	2,014
Attendance-----	408,801	2,256	130,225	942	4,583	36	285,768	2,011
4-H Club tours conducted-----	10,389	1,917	1,973	626	2,291	358	6,784	1,507

Attendance.....	309,033	1,914	72,652	617	76,014	354	189,850	1,497
Achievement days held for adults.....	8,014	1,880	6,099	1,385	83	18	2,035	832
Attendance.....	1,244,551	1,870	723,798	1,378	14,302	17	620,587	828
Achievement days held for 4-H Clubs.....	16,018	2,495	7,546	1,474	2,807	376	7,183	1,852
Attendance.....	2,375,284	2,487	852,126	1,467	492,314	374	1,475,975	1,845
Farm women's club camps held.....	821		737		4		115	
Attendance.....	66,174	818	58,397	732	278	4	8,302	111
4-H Club camps held.....	2,201		1,274		340		1,654	
Attendance.....	202,320	1,956	103,574	1,279	37,856	335	108,759	1,623
Meetings held by agents.....	1,278,725	2,911	588,725	1,877	88,860	442	617,900	2,819
Attendance.....	44,782,473	2,903	18,463,381	1,875	3,970,894	441	24,060,260	2,812
Adult meetings held by local leaders not participated in by agents.....	277,888	2,421	162,641	1,538	1,489	47	117,567	1,982
Attendance.....	5,637,189	2,418	2,674,790	1,536	29,257	47	2,998,217	1,977
4-H Club meetings held by local leaders not participated in by agents.....	391,612	2,422	148,565	1,363	91,207	331	173,337	1,799
Attendance.....	5,702,681	2,417	2,481,523	1,356	1,187,935	330	2,469,586	1,796
Number of meetings at which discussion group method was followed.....	195,082	1,988	80,331	1,074	23,002	207	93,876	1,629

¹ Includes a small amount of work in counties without extension agents, reported by State club leaders.

TABLE 3.—Summary of activities by projects, 1938

Project or line of work	Counties reporting work	Days devoted to projects by agents and specialists	Communities in which work was conducted	Voluntary local leaders or tecmen assisting	Adult result demon-strations conducted	Meetings at result demon-strations	Method demon-stration meetings held	Other meetings held	News stories published	Different circular letters issued	Farm or home visits made	Office calls received
Corn.....	2, 483	38, 079	29, 878	23, 265	20, 692	4, 220	7, 690	8, 967	14, 197	6, 773	86, 456	354, 086
Wheat.....	1, 914	14, 638	13, 978	8, 268	5, 272	777	1, 502	5, 141	9, 142	6, 756	25, 249	361, 424
Oats.....	1, 804	7, 930	12, 517	5, 689	5, 235	768	1, 391	1, 525	2, 676	1, 173	13, 337	88, 446
Rye.....	943	1, 842	4, 660	1, 776	2, 694	160	242	393	685	348	3, 799	43, 093
Barley.....	1, 325	3, 610	7, 059	3, 158	2, 445	325	451	917	1, 961	708	7, 712	49, 226
Other cereals.....	1, 078	6, 398	7, 439	4, 252	3, 513	656	1, 486	1, 880	3, 625	1, 361	11, 120	108, 285
Alfalfa.....	2, 049	15, 448	17, 045	9, 510	9, 559	1, 052	1, 644	4, 015	6, 962	2, 844	31, 857	205, 756
Sweetclover.....	1, 320	4, 696	7, 912	4, 193	2, 231	336	450	1, 512	2, 733	875	8, 008	92, 496
Other clovers.....	1, 493	11, 188	13, 378	8, 660	10, 788	1, 164	1, 588	2, 698	3, 502	1, 710	22, 701	144, 329
Vetch.....	1, 041	9, 435	10, 822	6, 407	11, 618	1, 624	2, 724	2, 685	2, 198	1, 338	17, 340	176, 239
Lespedeza.....	1, 316	10, 531	13, 639	7, 403	16, 906	1, 813	1, 587	2, 594	2, 773	1, 557	24, 112	184, 894
Pastures.....	2, 430	27, 719	25, 923	15, 644	20, 862	3, 445	4, 119	5, 891	9, 489	4, 725	59, 029	280, 785
Soybeans.....	1, 688	6, 671	12, 055	5, 301	5, 745	514	1, 121	1, 540	2, 785	1, 177	13, 310	130, 618
Cowpeas and field peas.....	908	8, 161	10, 266	4, 537	10, 853	662	1, 141	978	1, 086	652	9, 837	96, 899
Velvetbeans.....	349	1, 229	2, 745	1, 120	828	117	240	188	226	166	2, 663	20, 616
Field beans.....	309	1, 277	3, 039	712	748	72	154	250	317	261	3, 692	11, 906
Peanuts.....	559	5, 117	5, 329	2, 664	3, 203	541	1, 514	911	828	763	9, 318	96, 514
Other legumes and forage crops.....	1, 334	10, 708	11, 441	5, 495	5, 575	865	1, 409	2, 594	3, 822	1, 819	21, 180	181, 874
Potatoes.....	1, 844	18, 691	14, 426	8, 445	5, 665	821	2, 940	4, 449	6, 194	4, 365	41, 469	125, 956
Sweetpotatoes.....	844	6, 009	7, 858	3, 745	3, 390	777	2, 168	1, 003	1, 160	892	12, 581	51, 782
Cotton.....	983	44, 138	17, 266	17, 729	26, 731	2, 771	6, 203	12, 589	11, 402	9, 814	70, 626	2, 275, 795
Tobacco.....	712	19, 677	5, 562	4, 615	4, 885	818	3, 071	4, 351	4, 312	3, 966	39, 606	826, 189
Other special crops.....	822	10, 177	5, 299	2, 787	2, 734	873	1, 279	2, 626	2, 418	1, 604	26, 018	138, 605
Home gardens.....	2, 481	41, 702	36, 156	28, 408	63, 927	5, 976	20, 516	12, 277	12, 762	9, 711	110, 599	187, 936
Truck crops.....	1, 525	19, 267	11, 001	6, 874	9, 269	1, 580	3, 465	3, 680	5, 873	3, 502	46, 836	118, 064
Home grounds.....	2, 209	30, 189	25, 697	23, 010	40, 171	6, 149	18, 127	7, 957	12, 312	6, 488	68, 247	102, 496
Trec fruits.....	2, 149	27, 446	16, 694	9, 113	12, 268	2, 023	8, 727	4, 703	9, 815	8, 682	70, 110	160, 147
Bush and small fruits.....	1, 339	6, 852	7, 880	3, 479	5, 533	2, 612	2, 612	1, 284	2, 585	1, 556	14, 656	39, 993
Grapes.....	894	2, 887	3, 741	1, 481	2, 428	238	1, 126	378	872	392	6, 224	22, 609
Forestry.....	2, 184	18, 318	18, 754	10, 937	6, 106	1, 154	5, 538	5, 474	9, 264	4, 040	29, 107	113, 612
Wildlife conservation.....	1, 067	6, 198	6, 746	6, 123	2, 256	272	1, 736	2, 886	3, 075	1, 485	10, 027	35, 844
Agricultural engineering.....	2, 572	78, 326	30, 008	31, 200	30, 026	6, 508	23, 955	15, 099	19, 934	11, 413	144, 735	513, 940
Poultry.....	2, 872	72, 007	41, 306	31, 790	28, 056	7, 109	27, 165	17, 561	27, 148	18, 396	162, 226	395, 545
Bees.....	900	2, 820	3, 384	1, 023	860	121	624	805	1, 379	1, 337	5, 261	14, 160
Dairy cattle.....	2, 739	72, 403	32, 061	26, 698	11, 533	2, 119	12, 155	19, 737	31, 012	17, 989	157, 580	355, 386
Beef cattle.....	2, 533	46, 614	23, 504	15, 103	6, 033	1, 867	12, 343	10, 018	16, 248	8, 889	112, 306	275, 371
Sheep.....	2, 196	26, 275	16, 317	11, 802	3, 313	7, 000	6, 890	7, 029	12, 180	8, 563	57, 060	159, 941
Swine.....	2, 644	46, 004	27, 875	15, 912	12, 139	3, 053	18, 035	9, 369	12, 719	6, 794	127, 370	329, 675
Horses and mules.....	2, 020	13, 147	15, 741	10, 729	4, 349	545	3, 617	3, 762	7, 145	3, 578	38, 931	111, 221

Other livestock-----	576	2,692	2,109	754	178	62	508	956	754	393	5,613	20,884
Public problems-----	2,059	45,838	24,182	35,418	9,359	596	2,936	27,649	18,309	12,017	35,450	1,026,997
Farm records-----	2,069	24,869	18,476	10,263	13,091	1,031	3,056	3,820	5,325	5,640	48,998	1,109,551
Farm planning-----	1,649	19,452	13,575	6,138	8,677	1,902	1,880	3,498	2,810	2,126	38,685	232,656
Farm and home financing-----	1,675	11,399	16,165	3,989	2,655	224	664	2,661	3,380	1,226	12,662	226,586
Outlook-----	1,479	12,632	15,619	11,526	7,317	653	2,172	7,007	4,972	2,866	13,407	77,375
Marketing-----	1,892	26,206	18,607	13,213	7,802	939	3,226	9,149	10,906	8,140	37,307	278,208
Food selection and preparation-----	2,265	79,266	39,014	64,868	50,480	5,816	121,105	39,410	42,253	18,107	81,382	142,155
Food preservation-----	1,985	42,226	31,046	33,618	60,813	7,092	49,544	14,041	15,102	9,239	67,532	144,333
Child development-----	1,080	14,186	12,791	16,283	9,486	7,993	16,351	7,682	6,067	4,060	16,470	29,239
Clothing-----	2,375	102,802	42,280	72,627	48,038	6,429	163,306	69,245	44,770	20,538	110,453	181,262
Home management-----	1,654	37,396	22,940	30,582	22,113	3,087	43,675	14,188	20,094	9,124	46,243	73,249
House furnishings-----	1,923	59,967	30,102	42,297	33,083	6,212	80,272	18,904	27,501	10,938	75,450	105,158
Handicraft-----	1,029	16,078	15,011	16,302	19,707	1,644	22,610	8,353	3,839	3,040	19,994	35,997
Home health-----	1,498	18,823	24,663	26,790	20,545	2,477	22,483	13,525	8,552	4,076	32,438	45,597
Extension organization-----	2,692	271,223	58,270	165,773	---	---	---	148,648	100,580	70,683	235,148	1,213,168
Community activities-----	2,259	99,485	40,771	98,542	---	---	---	101,257	62,237	39,143	112,353	1,417,116
Predatory animals-----	306	1,407	8,977	834	170	18	152	189	377	156	1,237	7,189
Rodents-----	1,330	6,108	8,814	5,398	6,420	606	2,315	1,069	2,496	1,414	11,456	92,247
General feeder insects-----	1,805	24,138	19,873	28,932	20,783	1,109	4,598	4,616	13,123	5,203	47,053	446,547
Weeds-----	1,386	8,303	9,290	13,527	3,139	414	1,193	2,758	5,423	2,236	20,375	113,214
All other work-----	1,426	65,322	16,694	20,071	3,419	1,462	10,312	24,947	23,898	15,669	70,742	726,838
Cooperation with-----												
Agricultural Conservation and Do-												
mestic Allotment-----	2,875	266,034	52,038	46,190	---	---	---	122,536	83,418	96,529	301,589	12,994,819
Soil Conservation Service-----	1,328	20,244	10,254	9,595	---	---	---	8,199	6,830	3,986	38,270	240,360
Farm Security Administration-----	1,687	13,740	14,259	4,734	---	---	---	5,334	2,237	1,159	17,778	164,712
Rural Electrification Administra-												
tion-----	1,565	21,165	14,705	22,856	---	---	---	12,775	10,004	5,157	47,863	237,882
Tennessee Valley Authority-----	347	18,336	3,536	3,452	---	---	---	2,669	1,107	1,375	31,395	58,505
Works Progress Administration-----	583	4,124	3,740	2,518	---	---	---	2,817	1,126	703	13,083	47,366
National Youth Administration-----	587	4,609	2,805	1,274	---	---	---	1,837	549	320	4,169	19,557
Social Security Board, Public												
Health Service, and Children's												
Bureau-----	331	1,951	3,204	2,067	---	---	---	1,718	478	322	3,212	20,250
Other Federal agencies-----	454	5,020	3,791	2,435	---	---	---	3,345	1,122	687	7,346	66,310

TABLE 4.—*Summary of results with crops, 1938*

Project or line of work	Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	Farmers following insect-control recommendations	Farmers following disease-control recommendations	Farmers following marketing recommendations	Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise
Corn.....	336, 167	229, 356	118, 005	117, 160	541, 275
Wheat.....	147, 697	261, 058	186, 074	60, 048	247, 708
Oats.....	95, 022	103, 464	169, 175	15, 462	120, 753
Rye.....	12, 799	26, 743	5, 674	2, 297	29, 095
Barley.....	33, 039	61, 984	51, 686	6, 725	50, 297
Other cereals.....	9, 644	44, 744	34, 254	13, 030	50, 638
Alfalfa.....	117, 051	93, 627	11, 512	8, 959	98, 534
Sweetclover.....	29, 718	27, 410	2, 050	3, 219	50, 094
Other clovers.....	91, 433	19, 885	4, 909	5, 727	61, 855
Vetch.....	59, 905	7, 379	6, 505	2, 801	58, 278
Lespedeza.....	52, 675	7, 140	1, 853	10, 726	82, 290
Pastures.....	92, 960	47, 982	1, 896	4, 917	113, 966
Soybeans.....	37, 523	10, 009	2, 563	20, 460	95, 358
Cowpeas and field peas.....	17, 088	11, 437	3, 575	17, 970	68, 650
Velvetbeans.....	3, 055	720	1, 406	2, 399	15, 035
Field beans.....	7, 387	9, 502	9, 081	4, 616	6, 781
Peanuts.....	21, 581	2, 298	1, 443	26, 451	43, 289
Other legumes and forage crops.....	34, 569	14, 269	4, 327	4, 248	52, 407
Potatoes.....	87, 138	184, 140	106, 351	36, 743	64, 684
Sweetpotatoes.....	39, 000	16, 169	35, 765	16, 093	30, 092
Cotton.....	333, 592	223, 527	115, 706	273, 092	660, 352
Tobacco.....	147, 887	99, 227	78, 937	68, 196	143, 413
Other special crops.....	34, 197	19, 722	17, 359	15, 709	20, 642
Home gardens.....	205, 898	380, 009	190, 920	36, 412	134, 821
Truck crops.....	62, 011	75, 516	51, 124	38, 394	40, 619
Tree fruits.....	47, 502	100, 574	85, 883	19, 769	30, 395
Bush and small fruits.....	20, 898	26, 188	20, 701	11, 248	15, 627
Grapes.....	5, 777	13, 939	12, 922	2, 548	5, 712

TABLE 5.—*Summary of results with livestock, 1938*

Project or line of work	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Other livestock
Farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	16, 430	15, 885	14, 715	21, 041	2, 536	584
Farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	18, 768	10, 097	11, 334	21, 202	3, 901	526
Bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles organized or assisted.....	855	241	123	382	239	18
Members in such circles.....	11, 409	4, 477	1, 639	4, 708	8, 638	331
Herd-improvement associations organized or assisted.....	1, 717	186	212	178	76	13
Members in such associations.....	33, 951	9, 252	13, 665	5, 994	4, 378	335
Farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	22, 325	2, 974	2, 301	5, 141	1, 647	46
Families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.....		17, 156	2, 863	42, 911		376
Families assisted in butter and cheese making.....	26, 341					
Farmers following parasite-control recommendations.....	37, 450	30, 243	107, 832	106, 290	135, 601	3, 507
Farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	316, 024	111, 427	36, 356	232, 727	92, 759	4, 797
Farmers following marketing recommendations.....	73, 059	38, 519	43, 708	101, 987	2, 472	865
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	126, 778	68, 389	43, 626	134, 700	26, 574	1, 053

TABLE 6.—*Summary of results with forestry, engineering, and conservation, 1938*

Project or line of work	Number	Counties reporting
Forestry:		
4-H Club members not in special clubs who participated in forestry activities.....	20,318	282
Farms on which new areas were reforested by planting small trees.....	32,487	1,443
Acres involved.....	140,043	1,355
Farmers planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	24,431	936
Farmers planting trees for erosion control.....	67,723	922
Farmers making improved thinnings and weedings.....	26,797	968
Farmers practicing selection cutting.....	31,744	783
Farmers pruning forest trees.....	13,911	539
Farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire.....	319,018	738
Farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores.....	6,206	103
Farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup.....	4,313	154
Farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal.....	3,791	438
Farmers following wood-preservation recommendations.....	21,109	485
Farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products.....	16,199	504
Wildlife:		
4-H Club members not in special clubs who participated in wildlife conservation.....	23,888	304
Farms on which specific improvements for wildlife have been made.....	23,390	573
4-H Club members engaged in rabbit activity.....	1,368	167
Rabbits produced by 4-H Club members.....	9,281	117
Adults engaged in rabbit activity.....	889	71
Rabbits produced by adults.....	6,044	40
4-H Club members engaged in fox and other fur-animal activities.....	263	33
Animals produced by 4-H Club members.....	1,191	20
Adults engaged in fox and other fur-animal activities.....	605	90
Animals produced by adults.....	10,479	50
4-H Club members engaged in game-bird activity.....	9,727	453
Game birds produced by 4-H Club members.....	50,240	267
Adults engaged in game-bird activity.....	17,012	422
Game birds produced by adults.....	912,055	253
4-H Club members engaged in conservation-camp activity.....	2,481	414
Adults engaged in conservation-camp activity.....	940	139
Agricultural engineering:		
Farmers following improved drainage practices.....	24,728	991
Farmers following improved irrigation practices.....	9,593	594
Farmers following land-clearing practices.....	14,813	438
Farmers using better types of machines.....	28,712	811
Farmers following recommendations in the maintenance and repair of machines.....	59,198	674
Farmers following recommendations in the efficient use of machinery.....	26,715	470
Farmers practicing better ginning of cotton.....	77,026	238
Farmers constructing buildings according to recommendations.....	79,770	2,039
Farmers having buildings remodeled, repaired, or painted.....	85,174	1,539
Farmers installing electrification units.....	220,236	1,305
Homes in which improved equipment was used.....	91,617	888
Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	6,993	748
Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	18,918	814
Sewage systems installed.....	8,780	1,003
Water systems installed.....	15,027	1,108
Heating systems installed.....	4,836	447
Lighting systems installed.....	101,294	1,024
Home appliances and machines installed.....	132,632	793
Dairy buildings erected or remodeled.....	9,976	1,114
Silos erected.....	3,208	592
Trench or pit silos constructed.....	14,556	1,045
Hog houses erected or remodeled.....	15,757	1,147
Poultry houses erected or remodeled.....	32,858	1,874
Storage structures erected or remodeled.....	28,723	968
Other farm buildings erected or remodeled.....	26,111	877
Soil conservation:		
Farmers testing for soil acidity.....	173,194	1,359
Acres involved.....	2,931,755	1,105
Farmers applying lime materials.....	334,922	1,447
Tons involved.....	5,763,674	1,373
Farmers testing for plant-food deficiencies.....	86,234	997
Acres involved.....	1,566,383	836
Farmers applying recommended fertilizers.....	528,511	1,613
Tons involved.....	3,480,285	1,465
Farmers practicing proper land use based on soil types.....	120,003	739
Acres involved.....	9,481,986	648
Farmers using recommended crop rotations.....	601,483	1,620
Acres involved.....	36,304,491	1,461
Farmers plowing under green manure.....	504,869	1,705
Acres involved.....	6,925,626	1,593
Farmers controlling soil blowing.....	100,795	421
Acres involved.....	14,513,209	393
Farmers practicing strip cropping.....	62,050	940
Acres involved.....	3,286,469	871
Farmers using cover crops.....	645,533	1,461
Acres involved.....	13,271,250	1,375

TABLE 6.—*Summary of results with forestry, engineering, and conservation, 1938—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Number	Counties reporting
Farmers practicing approved summer-fallow.....	143, 762	638
Acres involved.....	7, 649, 924	613
Farmers constructing terraces.....	80, 383	1, 162
Acres involved.....	2, 173, 016	1, 105
Farmers controlling gullies.....	65, 605	997
Acres involved.....	1, 950, 403	887
Farmers growing crops on contour.....	265, 971	1, 038
Acres involved.....	10, 741, 995	964
Farmers practicing pasture and range improvement by contouring.....	16, 005	721
Acres involved.....	1, 759, 333	681
Farmers grassing waterways.....	25, 058	604
Acres involved.....	352, 657	508
Farmers making depth-of-moisture tests.....	6, 971	139
Acres involved.....	1, 267, 412	115
Farmers practicing floodwater control for crop production.....	7, 362	182
Acres involved.....	387, 477	174

TABLE 7.—*Summary of results in agricultural economics, 1938*

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Farm management:		
Farmers keeping regular farm accounts throughout the year.....	57, 013	1, 869
Farmers keeping Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm accounts throughout the year.....	121, 888	716
Farmers keeping cost-of-production records.....	42, 355	1, 183
Farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	45, 975	1, 636
Farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....	48, 888	1, 333
Farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	241, 760	2, 174
Farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments.....	29, 103	1, 164
Farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year.....	317	144
Farm business or enterprise-survey records taken.....	22, 389	359
Farmers making recommended changes in their business as a result of keeping accounts or survey records.....	44, 519	1, 228
Other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....	301, 454	1, 490
Farmers advised relative to leases.....	64, 244	1, 799
Farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.....	130, 509	1, 387
Families assisted in reducing cash expenditure by exchange of labor or machinery.....	29, 453	593
Families assisted in reducing cash expenditure by bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....	61, 926	621
Families assisted in reducing cash expenditures by producing larger part of food on farm.....	405, 897	1, 257
Families assisted in reducing cash expenditure by making own repairs of buildings and machinery.....	73, 351	918
Urban families assisted in getting established on farms.....	14, 734	1, 139
Farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting.....	27, 017	815
Marketing:		
Marketing associations or groups assisted in organizing.....	1, 359	659
Previously organized associations assisted.....	5, 348	1, 694
Membership in all groups assisted.....	889, 591	1, 582
Organizations assisted with problems of—		
Standardizing, packaging, or grading.....	1, 723	763
Processing or manufacturing.....	559	290
Locating markets and transportation.....	1, 597	783
Use of current market information.....	2, 359	839
Financing.....	1, 258	634
Organization.....	1, 942	859
Accounting.....	918	460
Keeping members informed.....	3, 561	1, 162
Individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of—		
Standardizing, packaging, or grading.....	70, 728	781
Processing or manufacturing.....	18, 131	268
Locating markets and transportation.....	76, 710	966
Use of current market information.....	150, 374	999
Individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems.....	325, 577	1, 800
Products sold:		
By groups organized or assisted.....	\$357, 090, 389	507
By individuals (not in organizations).....	\$100, 578, 234	631
Supplies purchased:		
By groups organized or assisted.....	\$55, 807, 815	640
By individuals (not in organizations).....	\$13, 462, 491	541

TABLE 8.—*Summary of results with home economics projects, 1938*

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Foods and nutrition:		
Families budgeting food expenditures for a year.....	77, 173	1, 049
Families following food-buying recommendations.....	168, 989	1, 157
Families serving better-balanced meals.....	407, 310	1, 772
Families improving home-packed lunches.....	168, 929	1, 271
Schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....	16, 138	926
Children involved.....	676, 168	890
Families following recommended methods of child feeding.....	98, 870	1, 073
Individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding.....	130, 656	1, 008
Families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....	219, 197	1, 339
Families assisted in canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....	696, 987	1, 832
Quarts canned by families reported under preceding item.....	61, 808, 677	1, 658
Other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families.....	13, 916, 343	1, 465
Estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved.....	\$20, 866, 497	1, 721
Families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....	180, 449	1, 424
Families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for re-adjusting family food supply.....	270, 486	1, 219
Child development and parent education:		
4-H Club members not in special child development projects who participated in definite child-development work.....	19, 039	202
Families improving habits of children.....	72, 806	742
Families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....	31, 946	563
Families providing recommended play equipment.....	32, 848	659
Families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs.....	23, 884	579
Different men participating in child-development and parent-education program.....	10, 296	211
Different women participating in child-development and parent-education program.....	126, 691	780
Children involved in program.....	259, 473	683
Handicraft: Families following recommendations regarding handicraft.....	127, 805	931
Home health and sanitation:		
4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work:		
Boys.....	49, 076	437
Girls.....	152, 393	893
Individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests:		
4-H Club members.....	121, 739	1, 102
Others.....	54, 459	477
Individuals improving health habits.....	446, 014	1, 227
Individuals improving posture.....	171, 611	1, 194
Individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health.....	364, 050	758
Families adopting better home-nursing procedure.....	58, 028	651
Families installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	54, 328	870
Houses screened.....	75, 378	817
Families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	109, 989	847
Individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program.....	526, 669	758
Community or country-life activities:		
Communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	6, 785	480
Country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	5, 769	687
Community groups assisted with organization or programs of activities, or meetings.....	28, 012	1, 492
Communities developing recreation.....	18, 953	1, 246
Families following recommendations as to home recreation.....	109, 027	899
Community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	9, 563	944
Community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for adults.....	901	383
Community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for juniors.....	511	218
Communities assisted in establishing work centers for activities such as canning, seed treatment, and meat curing.....	1, 579	300
Communities assisted in improving hygienic or public welfare practices.....	6, 907	520
School or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	5, 705	793
Communities assisted in providing library facilities.....	5, 328	668
4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....	17, 191	1, 266
Families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	38, 344	650
Clothing:		
Individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing:		
Adults.....	302, 572	1, 580
Juniors.....	298, 484	1, 827
Individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing:		
Adults.....	271, 826	1, 450
Juniors.....	230, 200	1, 666

TABLE 8.—*Summary of results with home economics projects, 1938—Continued*

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Clothing—Continued.		
Individuals keeping clothing accounts:		
Adults.....	42, 168	934
Juniors.....	78, 000	1, 232
Individuals budgeting clothing expenditures:		
Adults.....	39, 198	810
Juniors.....	34, 582	831
Families following clothing-buying recommendations.....	169, 838	1, 177
Individuals improving children's clothing:		
Adults.....	113, 341	1, 038
Juniors.....	35, 521	614
Individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing:		
Adults.....	235, 119	1, 325
Juniors.....	93, 075	1, 033
Families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements.....	151, 895	882
Estimated savings due to clothing program:		
Adults.....	\$2, 149, 215	1, 278
Juniors.....	704, 249	1, 432
Home management:		
Kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience.....	103, 399	1, 452
Families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	101, 852	1, 267
Families adopting recommended laundering methods.....	66, 916	878
Families assisted in home soap making.....	52, 524	702
Families adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	159, 005	1, 097
Families assisted in constructing home-made equipment or conveniences.....	133, 091	1, 342
Women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	58, 279	759
4-H Club members keeping personal accounts.....	36, 346	846
Families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	37, 614	1, 180
Families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	25, 327	767
Families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	37, 136	695
Families following recommended methods in buying for the home.....	86, 978	1, 008
Families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living.....	92, 768	781
Families assisted in making adjustments in homemaking to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	196, 858	1, 070
Families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program.....	90, 690	745
Total estimated savings due to home-management program.....	\$1, 095, 359	792
House furnishings:		
Families improving selection of household furnishings.....	178, 919	1, 378
Families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture.....	172, 636	1, 508
Families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows.....	147, 289	1, 373
Families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms.....	158, 101	1, 416
Families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....	150, 772	1, 389
Families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms.....	160, 076	1, 447
Total estimated savings due to house-furnishing program.....	\$1, 567, 160	1, 117

TABLE 9.—*Summary of results with poultry and miscellaneous subjects, 1938*

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting.
Poultry:		
Families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended.....	85, 129	1, 739
Families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks.....	252, 607	2, 265
Families following recommendations in chick rearing.....	310, 570	2, 448
Families following production-feeding recommendations.....	292, 411	2, 441
Families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control.....	286, 513	2, 515
Families improving poultry-house equipment.....	92, 118	2, 377
Families following marketing recommendations.....	123, 891	1, 582
Families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	151, 440	1, 557
Bees:		
Farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives.....	5, 279	432
Colonies involved.....	33, 233	402
Farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	11, 627	457
Farmers following requeening recommendations.....	3, 538	358
Farmers following marketing recommendations.....	2, 272	221
Predatory animals:		
Farmers following recommendations.....	3, 934	138
Estimated savings due to control program.....	\$300, 472	106
Rodents:		
Farmers following recommendations.....	160, 132	798
Pounds of poison bait used.....	3, 386, 953	703
Estimated savings due to control program.....	\$7, 894, 570	666
General feeder insects:		
Farmers following recommendations.....	623, 527	1, 322
Pounds of poison bait used.....	284, 318, 740	1, 209
Estimated savings due to control program.....	\$116, 109, 516	1, 097
Weeds:		
Farmers following recommendations.....	101, 274	820
Pounds of poison used.....	7, 815, 112	558
Estimated savings due to control program.....	\$2, 873, 588	474
Cooperation with Federal agencies:		
Farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out program of—		
Agricultural Conservation and Domestic Allotment.....	2, 513, 037	2, 181
Soil Conservation Service.....	100, 666	765
Farm Security Administration.....	51, 242	1, 092
Rural Electrification Administration.....	183, 454	927
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	14, 085	246
Works Progress Administration.....	30, 755	263
National Youth Administration.....	7, 283	323
Social Security Board, Public Health Service, and Children's Bureau.....	16, 294	165
Other Federal agencies.....	22, 385	213

TABLE 10.—Summary of results of boys' and girls' projects,¹ 1938

Project	Boys en- rolled	Girls en- rolled	Boys com- pleting	Girls com- pleting	Units in- volved in club work	Quantity pro- duced
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Corn.....	86,940	1,389	62,526	1,087	106,903	3,819,668 bushels.
Wheat.....	3,186	29	2,619	27	15,566	325,952 bushels.
Oats.....	1,768	6	1,355	6	6,332	167,112 bushels.
Rye.....	122	1	85	1	187	2,942 bushels.
Barley.....	804	8	651	7	3,127	74,357 bushels.
Other cereals.....	5,984	87	4,519	79	18,407	
Alfalfa.....	414	11	297	9	778	{336 bushels. 2,180 tons.
Sweetclover.....	92	1	53	1	72	{775 bushels. 85 tons.
Other clovers.....	1,642	10	836	10	585	{2,446 bushels. 187 tons.
Vetch.....	1,253	0	834	0	938	{244 bushels. 283 tons.
Lespedeza.....	233	5	162	2	439	{1,146 bushels. 349 tons.
Pastures.....	867	12	597	9	5,502	
Soybeans.....	2,583	7	1,499	6	2,443	{20,615 bushels. 3,275 tons.
Cowpeas and field peas.....	1,912	135	1,459	60	1,920	{17,463 bushels. 2,317 tons.
Velvetbeans.....	263	8	170	4	154	{707 bushels. 65 tons.
Field beans.....	776	36	647	26	742	{11,079 bushels. 194 tons.
Peanuts.....	11,619	555	7,776	391	7,037	{3,730,119 pounds. 3,149 tons.
Other legumes.....	1,445	19	1,132	15	3,503	{12,784 bushels. 1,853 tons.
Potatoes.....	23,006	1,888	17,578	1,430	9,295	885,320 bushels.
Sweetpotatoes.....	8,078	513	5,800	401	3,933	301,453 bushels.
Cotton.....	33,591	495	22,326	327	37,147	27,474,342 pounds.
Tobacco.....	14,222	1,386	11,301	1,119	6,088	4,741,261 pounds.
Other special crops.....	2,561	281	1,931	151	1,401	
Home gardens.....	56,543	160,959	40,608	110,206	35,725	1,491,183 bushels.
Market-gardening, truck, and can- ning crops.....	6,718	5,981	4,485	3,664	4,232	263,071 bushels.
Beautification of home grounds.....	7,734	92,888	5,293	64,817	-----	
Tree fruits.....	1,842	11,792	1,176	5,892	2,616	152,818 bushels.
Bush and small fruits.....	3,289	12,371	2,358	6,123	2,028	16,021 bushels.
Grapes.....	304	3,200	224	1,698	469	4,354 bushels.
Forestry.....	18,743	6,182	13,788	4,842	² 152,407	

Project	Boys en- rolled	Girls en- rolled	Boys com- pleting	Girls com- pleting	Units involved in club work
Wildlife conservation.....	10,861	7,469	7,613	5,223	49,947.
Agricultural engineering.....	13,429	1,368	9,576	987	78,809.
Poultry.....	71,123	76,469	49,765	53,925	4,444,219 birds.
Bees.....	1,570	150	1,142	138	6,811 colonies.
Dairy cattle.....	49,221	8,352	37,278	6,460	54,707 animals.
Beef cattle.....	36,349	3,717	28,603	3,096	43,894 animals.
Sheep.....	21,388	3,410	16,644	2,788	73,948 animals.
Swine.....	110,662	5,443	75,056	3,997	176,485 animals
Horses and mules.....	7,591	494	5,812	396	7,162 animals.
Other livestock.....	2,932	341	2,110	142	13,836 animals.
Farm management.....	5,032	942	3,415	583	
Food selection.....	7,979	296,727	6,082	220,258	
Food preservation.....	866	224,386	558	152,019	9,183,275 jars.
Child training.....	303	6,723	185	4,883	
Clothing.....	3,581	433,437	2,550	321,866	{369,758 dresses. 1,170,050 articles.
Home management.....	369	45,102	296	31,150	43,097.
House furnishings.....	1,526	147,020	993	99,510	{71,022 rooms. 370,817 articles.
Handicraft.....	22,539	51,128	18,448	36,572	182,466 articles.
Home health and sanitation.....	57,955	173,403	38,759	117,495	
Leadership.....	7,624	10,898	6,443	8,986	
Miscellaneous.....	10,246	10,468	7,948	8,840	
Total.....	741,680	1,807,702	533,361	1,281,724	

¹ 1 club member may engage in 2 or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different clubs and club members involved.

² Includes transplant beds.

TABLE 11.—*Number of counties with county agricultural and home demonstration agents (white), July 1, 1934-38*

State	Counties in State	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Alabama	67	67	5	67	44	67	58	67	58	67	66
Arizona	14	11	¹ 6	11	¹ 6	11	¹ 10	11	¹ 10	12	¹ 10
Arkansas	75	75	66	75	72	75	75	75	75	75	75
California	58	41	25	43	25	42	27	43	30	42	30
Colorado	63	42	7	45	5	46	14	¹ 51	¹ 15	¹ 51	17
Connecticut	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida	67	41	26	44	29	52	34	¹ 55	36	¹ 56	37
Georgia	159	¹ 153	¹ 85	155	¹ 80	¹ 159	¹ 84	¹ 159	¹ 88	¹ 159	91
Idaho	44	28	¹ 41	31	¹ 37	29	¹ 36	30	¹ 37	31	30
Illinois	102	¹ 100	¹ 37	97	¹ 39	¹ 100	¹ 44	¹ 100	¹ 56	¹ 101	¹ 60
Indiana	92	92	10	91	12	¹ 82	¹ 22	¹ 87	¹ 42	91	45
Iowa	99	99	¹ 26	99	¹ 35	99	¹ 68	99	¹ 63	99	¹ 77
Kansas	105	100	25	100	27	103	28	102	36	102	40
Kentucky	120	112	29	114	26	117	31	120	46	120	56
Louisiana	64	62	40	62	52	63	54	64	¹ 62	64	¹ 62
Maine	16	16	16	16	¹ 15	¹ 16	¹ 16	¹ 16	¹ 16	¹ 16	¹ 16
Maryland	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Massachusetts	14	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10
Michigan	83	70	5	73	5	74	¹ 41	¹ 77	¹ 40	¹ 81	¹ 40
Minnesota	87	¹ 81	10	86	11	¹ 87	21	¹ 87	22	87	23
Mississippi	82	78	¹ 56	79	¹ 69	82	¹ 78	82	¹ 77	82	71
Missouri	114	¹ 114	15	114	14	¹ 114	¹ 26	¹ 114	¹ 59	¹ 114	¹ 65
Montana	56	¹ 39	10	40	8	43	11	¹ 45	¹ 13	¹ 46	¹ 13
Nebraska	93	¹ 90	15	¹ 93	14	¹ 93	¹ 27	¹ 93	¹ 29	¹ 93	¹ 24
Nevada	17	¹ 13	¹ 6	14	¹ 6	¹ 14	¹ 6	¹ 15	6	¹ 14	¹ 5
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey	21	19	15	19	15	19	15	19	16	20	17
New Mexico	31	21	¹ 12	24	¹ 10	26	¹ 11	30	¹ 16	¹ 31	¹ 17
New York	62	50	33	51	37	54	36	55	38	55	40
North Carolina	100	93	54	97	53	98	78	100	76	100	79
North Dakota	53	52	4	53	4	52	5	52	7	50	11
Ohio	88	84	21	84	22	86	34	88	40	87	46
Oklahoma	77	77	60	77	68	77	76	77	77	77	77
Oregon	36	32	7	34	6	34	8	36	7	¹ 36	11
Pennsylvania	67	65	¹ 63	65	¹ 63	65	65	65	¹ 65	66	¹ 66
Rhode Island	5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5	¹ 5
South Carolina	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
South Dakota	69	¹ 69	¹ 26	69	¹ 27	¹ 65	¹ 31	¹ 62	¹ 30	¹ 62	¹ 37
Tennessee	95	94	38	95	42	95	65	95	64	95	66
Texas	254	¹ 235	¹ 144	235	151	¹ 242	¹ 165	¹ 254	172	¹ 254	180
Utah	29	20	¹ 8	21	8	¹ 24	9	25	¹ 8	¹ 25	¹ 8
Vermont	14	14	11	14	11	14	¹ 14	13	¹ 14	14	¹ 14
Virginia	100	¹ 92	41	93	42	¹ 94	¹ 46	98	¹ 53	¹ 99	¹ 57
Washington	39	38	10	38	8	¹ 39	11	38	10	39	¹ 18
West Virginia	55	44	¹ 28	44	¹ 27	¹ 49	27	48	¹ 30	48	¹ 34
Wisconsin	71	60	¹ 8	65	¹ 7	63	19	64	24	66	24
Wyoming	23	21	6	20	7	20	6	20	7	20	8
Hawaii	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
Puerto Rico	72					29	8	34	10	32	15
Total	3, 147	2, 814	1, 305	2, 857	1, 348	2, 922	1, 649	2, 976	1, 789	2, 989	1, 881

¹ Some agents serve 2 or more counties.

Funds, 1938

TABLE 12.—*Unexpended balances of Federal extension funds for the year ended June 30, 1938*

State	Smith- Lever	Bankhead- Jones	Capper- Ketcham	Additional cooperative	Total
Alabama		\$45, 969. 53			\$45, 969. 53
Connecticut	\$3. 20	7. 41	\$27. 08	\$100. 57	138. 26
Delaware		2, 266. 36			2, 266. 36
Illinois		11, 317. 13			11, 317. 13
Indiana		13, 215. 30			13, 215. 30
Kansas		4, 485. 37			4, 485. 37
Louisiana	28. 28				28. 28
Minnesota	1. 53	4, 141. 30			4, 142. 83
New York		282. 97	31. 94		314. 91
North Dakota		4, 083. 14			4, 083. 14
Rhode Island		6, 971. 23			6, 971. 23
Washington		2, 416. 57			2, 416. 57
West Virginia		19. 74	17. 22		36. 96
Hawaii	53. 73	138. 69	3. 68		196. 10
Puerto Rico	497. 71				497. 71
Total		95, 314. 74	79. 92	100. 57	96, 079. 68

TABLE 13.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1938, by sources of funds, and totals for 1933-37

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources						Funds from within States		
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Clarke-McNary	Smith-Lever supplementary and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Farmers' cooperative demonstrations	Other							
Alabama.....	\$1, 020, 014. 85	\$590, 941. 38	\$429, 073. 47	-----	-----	\$1, 620. 00	\$551, 720. 77	\$37, 600. 61	-----	\$157, 090. 21	\$269, 247. 77	\$2, 735. 49
Arizona.....	172, 346. 48	116, 961. 84	55, 384. 64	-----	-----	-----	85, 117. 85	22, 643. 99	\$9, 200. 00	25, 460. 70	29, 454. 98	468. 96
Arkansas.....	846, 271. 33	537, 155. 08	309, 116. 25	-----	-----	-----	493, 537. 06	33, 618. 02	10, 000. 00	265, 000. 00	44, 116. 25	-----
California.....	924, 187. 69	391, 235. 94	532, 951. 75	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	350, 581. 03	34, 034. 91	5, 000. 00	324, 079. 97	208, 871. 78	-----
Colorado.....	351, 403. 18	213, 170. 25	138, 232. 93	-----	-----	900. 00	160, 196. 10	24, 774. 15	27, 300. 00	70, 930. 74	67, 302. 19	-----
Connecticut.....	313, 869. 31	130, 692. 71	183, 176. 60	-----	-----	1, 020. 00	98, 703. 55	24, 369. 73	6, 599. 43	120, 371. 07	42, 500. 00	20, 305. 53
Delaware.....	91, 591. 72	72, 976. 06	18, 615. 66	-----	-----	-----	51, 909. 70	21, 066. 36	-----	17, 736. 56	879. 10	-----
Florida.....	414, 601. 42	219, 399. 72	195, 201. 70	-----	-----	-----	176, 543. 98	26, 555. 74	16, 300. 00	82, 201. 69	113, 000. 01	-----
Georgia.....	1, 008, 443. 48	685, 077. 88	323, 365. 60	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	630, 829. 73	38, 628. 15	14, 000. 00	88, 291. 86	235, 073. 74	-----
Idaho.....	266, 134. 72	155, 802. 28	110, 332. 44	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	114, 162. 46	22, 919. 82	17, 100. 00	58, 795. 05	51, 537. 39	-----
Illinois.....	1, 105, 929. 10	542, 295. 95	563, 633. 15	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	494, 309. 74	38, 460. 78	7, 905. 43	143, 387. 66	7, 953. 42	412, 292. 07
Indiana.....	960, 973. 12	433, 383. 05	527, 590. 07	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	387, 409. 38	33, 349. 72	11, 003. 95	230, 953. 76	236, 263. 08	60, 373. 23
Iowa.....	1, 137, 260. 54	497, 062. 24	640, 198. 30	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	453, 638. 75	33, 803. 49	8, 000. 00	219, 659. 07	314, 168. 71	106, 370. 52
Kansas.....	918, 276. 23	385, 880. 67	532, 395. 56	-----	-----	1, 020. 81	338, 457. 14	30, 652. 72	15, 750. 00	103, 767. 20	320, 645. 98	107, 982. 38
Kentucky.....	815, 872. 24	578, 385. 75	237, 486. 49	-----	-----	-----	541, 584. 78	36, 800. 97	-----	120, 000. 00	117, 257. 70	228. 79
Louisiana.....	718, 608. 84	432, 252. 78	286, 356. 06	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	389, 898. 32	31, 734. 46	9, 000. 00	195, 785. 06	90, 571. 00	-----
Maine.....	241, 087. 73	156, 011. 15	85, 076. 58	-----	-----	-----	123, 607. 08	24, 404. 07	8, 000. 00	51, 637. 64	28, 236. 15	5, 202. 79
Maryland.....	465, 696. 39	196, 899. 04	268, 797. 35	-----	-----	1, 617. 48	159, 604. 95	26, 076. 61	9, 600. 00	179, 092. 35	67, 391. 50	22, 313. 50
Massachusetts.....	480, 396. 83	138, 782. 77	341, 614. 06	-----	-----	1, 617. 00	104, 295. 92	23, 869. 85	9, 000. 00	110, 676. 00	230, 938. 06	-----
Michigan.....	790, 385. 10	436, 306. 33	354, 078. 77	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	400, 433. 07	34, 253. 26	-----	218, 678. 77	135, 400. 00	-----
Minnesota.....	783, 498. 10	444, 048. 17	339, 449. 93	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	408, 339. 51	32, 088. 66	2, 000. 00	159, 325. 62	170, 503. 87	9, 620. 44
Mississippi.....	981, 184. 08	620, 448. 27	360, 735. 81	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	583, 365. 34	35, 462. 93	-----	107, 322. 15	246, 636. 53	6, 777. 13
Missouri.....	891, 627. 85	565, 568. 10	326, 059. 75	-----	-----	-----	519, 186. 47	36, 381. 63	10, 000. 00	112, 212. 92	139, 271. 20	74, 575. 63
Montana.....	356, 446. 10	175, 471. 75	180, 974. 35	-----	-----	799. 92	122, 672. 18	23, 299. 65	28, 700. 00	51, 104. 35	129, 870. 00	-----
Nebraska.....	591, 241. 78	345, 264. 71	245, 977. 07	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	283, 591. 60	28, 253. 11	31, 800. 00	109, 013. 29	100, 067. 61	36, 896. 17
Nevada.....	127, 304. 24	73, 107. 77	54, 196. 47	-----	-----	-----	39, 984. 06	20, 523. 71	12, 600. 00	23, 050. 72	31, 145. 75	-----
New Hampshire.....	226, 746. 09	94, 774. 24	131, 971. 85	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	65, 975. 52	21, 778. 72	5, 400. 00	73, 523. 51	58, 448. 34	2, 745. 67
New Jersey.....	419, 792. 10	172, 702. 26	247, 089. 84	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	132, 385. 22	26, 497. 04	12, 200. 00	88, 571. 56	155, 772. 61	1, 837. 76
New Mexico.....	277, 079. 48	142, 417. 10	134, 662. 38	-----	-----	-----	105, 488. 24	22, 928. 86	14, 000. 00	64, 465. 78	68, 358. 84	20, 495. 63
New York.....	1, 735, 221. 55	478, 497. 61	1, 256, 723. 94	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	429, 490. 02	39, 087. 59	8, 300. 00	530, 321. 80	705, 906. 51	-----
North Carolina.....	1, 184, 558. 35	759, 299. 43	425, 258. 92	-----	-----	1, 620. 00	715, 836. 35	41, 843. 08	-----	106, 096. 92	319, 162. 00	-----
North Dakota.....	368, 457. 89	244, 619. 74	123, 838. 15	-----	-----	832. 50	194, 535. 31	25, 251. 93	24, 000. 00	14, 882. 30	108, 955. 85	-----
Ohio.....	1, 012, 905. 74	564, 095. 40	448, 810. 34	-----	-----	1, 440. 00	522, 858. 38	39, 797. 02	-----	222, 520. 03	226, 290. 31	-----

Oklahoma.....	871, 649. 50	519, 322. 86	352, 326. 64	-----	-----	474, 753. 96	34, 568. 90	10, 000. 00	283, 326. 64	69, 000. 00	-----
Oregon.....	472, 503. 89	186, 845. 64	285, 658. 25	-----	-----	138, 051. 48	24, 294. 16	24, 500. 00	165, 151. 97	111, 581. 43	8, 924. 85
Pennsylvania.....	1, 036, 133. 43	616, 186. 90	419, 946. 53	-----	1, 260. 00	563, 759. 93	48, 666. 97	2, 500. 00	279, 946. 53	140, 000. 00	-----
Rhode Island.....	74, 634. 34	53, 094. 31	21, 540. 03	-----	-----	32, 612. 48	20, 481. 83	-----	5, 046. 77	14, 993. 26	1, 500. 00
South Carolina.....	626, 277. 83	457, 933. 95	168, 343. 88	-----	-----	424, 277. 58	32, 656. 37	1, 000. 00	142, 049. 99	26, 293. 89	-----
South Dakota.....	357, 130. 57	261, 171. 17	95, 959. 40	-----	-----	196, 021. 04	25, 200. 13	39, 950. 00	45, 792. 13	50, 167. 27	-----
Tennessee.....	851, 542. 56	589, 918. 40	261, 624. 16	-----	1, 620. 00	544, 381. 60	35, 916. 80	8, 000. 00	113, 000. 00	148, 624. 16	-----
Texas.....	1, 883, 668. 48	1, 098, 576. 21	785, 092. 27	-----	1, 620. 00	1, 035, 165. 81	51, 790. 40	10, 000. 00	264, 727. 62	508, 000. 61	12, 364. 04
Utah.....	197, 745. 44	122, 052. 95	75, 692. 49	-----	1, 050. 00	86, 037. 38	22, 235. 57	12, 700. 00	39, 500. 49	36, 192. 00	-----
Vermont.....	216, 320. 64	114, 291. 29	102, 029. 35	-----	1, 620. 00	85, 142. 55	22, 228. 74	5, 300. 00	53, 000. 00	42, 076. 43	6, 952. 92
Virginia.....	846, 552. 81	511, 785. 84	334, 766. 97	-----	1, 620. 00	458, 773. 62	35, 142. 22	16, 250. 00	200, 056. 89	129, 155. 40	5, 554. 68
Washington.....	345, 815. 94	216, 114. 41	129, 701. 53	-----	-----	179, 032. 36	26, 282. 05	10, 800. 00	35, 443. 85	94, 257. 68	-----
West Virginia.....	487, 908. 20	310, 277. 89	177, 630. 31	-----	1, 620. 00	274, 721. 60	31, 436. 29	2, 500. 00	144, 469. 29	32, 561. 02	600. 00
Wisconsin.....	739, 124. 17	449, 865. 03	239, 259. 14	-----	1, 620. 00	415, 426. 93	32, 818. 10	-----	102, 829. 11	186, 430. 03	-----
Wyoming.....	183, 736. 93	111, 003. 71	72, 733. 22	-----	1, 260. 00	65, 675. 03	21, 438. 68	22, 630. 00	38, 248. 56	34, 484. 66	-----
Alaska.....	23, 790. 09	18, 918. 00	4, 872. 09	-----	-----	13, 918. 00	5, 000. 00	-----	4, 872. 09	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	141, 011. 56	118, 598. 21	22, 413. 35	-----	-----	96, 646. 68	21, 951. 53	-----	22, 413. 35	-----	-----
Puerto Rico.....	237, 294. 38	96, 188. 29	141, 106. 09	-----	1, 617. 00	94, 571. 29	-----	-----	141, 106. 09	-----	-----
Total:											
1938.....	31, 592, 254. 41	17, 443, 132. 48	14, 149, 121. 93	-----	50, 104. 71	15, 409, 218. 88	1, 484, 920. 08	498, 888. 81	6, 526, 987. 68	6, 695, 016. 07	927, 118. 18
1937.....	30, 033, 606. 59	17, 030, 093. 32	13, 003, 513. 27	-----	49, 701. 50	14, 660, 842. 68	1, 479, 691. 65	742, 168. 40	5, 870, 476. 76	6, 330, 977. 27	802, 059. 24
1936.....	28, 299, 905. 64	16, 190, 624. 41	12, 109, 281. 23	-----	48, 323. 51	13, 502, 153. 16	1, 479, 971. 78	980, 467. 94	5, 220, 032. 99	5, 887, 700. 67	1, 001, 547. 57
1935.....	20, 440, 902. 01	8, 945, 153. 85	11, 495, 748. 16	-----	43, 981. 94	6, 196, 581. 60	1, 472, 568. 37	980, 834. 82	5, 089, 445. 11	5, 457, 263. 66	949, 039. 39
1934.....	19, 844, 167. 34	9, 216, 781. 45	10, 627, 385. 89	-----	44, 754. 27	5, 994, 193. 65	1, 446, 597. 52	974, 127. 39	4, 778, 604. 71	5, 020, 594. 52	828, 186. 66
1933.....	21, 976, 841. 08	9, 410, 053. 31	12, 566, 787. 77	-----	60, 370. 93	6, 039, 834. 67	1, 458, 159. 68	947, 212. 84	6, 146, 294. 51	5, 623, 467. 93	797, 025. 33

TABLE 14.—Total expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the year ended June 30, 1938, by items of expense, and totals for 1933-37

State	Total appropriation	Personal services—salaries and labor	Printing, binding, and cuts for publications	Supplies and materials	Communication service	Transportation of things	Heat, light, water, and power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscellaneous
Alabama	\$1, 020, 014. 85	\$845, 857. 03	\$14, 534. 38	\$38, 294. 80	\$5, 588. 08	\$2, 386. 06	\$748. 62	\$53, 891. 72	\$55, 372. 67	\$3, 341. 49
Arizona	172, 346. 48	125, 963. 81	1, 469. 64	5, 175. 27	2, 731. 82	305. 51	496. 05	3, 354. 95	25, 825. 77	7, 023. 66
Arkansas	846, 271. 33	680, 941. 64	12, 693. 21	19, 037. 44	4, 915. 10	1, 030. 55	496. 21	11, 892. 62	111, 634. 88	3, 629. 68
California	924, 187. 69	741, 557. 94	-----	31, 227. 29	13, 313. 63	782. 51	587. 83	16, 257. 53	113, 664. 28	6, 796. 68
Colorado	351, 403. 18	249, 031. 29	4, 399. 45	16, 437. 17	7, 740. 51	1, 146. 80	35. 07	2, 554. 78	69, 057. 16	1, 000. 95
Connecticut	313, 869. 31	243, 686. 01	3, 530. 70	10, 722. 28	7, 658. 94	239. 08	63. 79	4, 249. 13	35, 102. 51	8, 616. 87
Delaware	91, 591. 72	67, 589. 36	2, 346. 92	4, 147. 83	1, 885. 63	36. 56	95. 01	2, 186. 51	12, 522. 34	781. 56
Florida	414, 601. 42	365, 935. 47	6, 849. 68	7, 844. 85	5, 948. 29	124. 65	148. 49	1, 955. 80	29, 730. 31	1, 063. 88
Georgia	1, 008, 443. 48	916, 623. 72	7, 183. 94	19, 934. 05	5, 337. 47	440. 89	2, 196. 84	4, 735. 11	51, 812. 52	178. 94
Idaho	266, 134. 72	193, 202. 33	1, 996. 85	8, 575. 46	5, 384. 84	606. 90	95. 28	2, 830. 04	48, 767. 14	4, 675. 88
Illinois	1, 105, 929. 10	766, 993. 96	15, 687. 38	56, 561. 80	22, 292. 21	1, 712. 95	12, 200. 24	32, 827. 99	107, 588. 48	90, 064. 09
Indiana	960, 973. 12	682, 555. 51	5, 649. 44	31, 332. 69	6, 665. 37	751. 98	936. 94	17, 075. 25	121, 778. 57	94, 227. 37
Iowa	1, 137, 260. 54	815, 103. 59	37, 556. 63	51, 837. 52	33, 724. 87	2, 023. 88	19, 388. 87	20, 087. 46	155, 171. 80	2, 365. 92
Kansas	918, 276. 23	628, 001. 27	1, 532. 48	41, 718. 44	25, 401. 77	3, 243. 39	6, 004. 19	37, 801. 15	106, 695. 30	67, 878. 24
Kentucky	815, 872. 24	717, 161. 13	8, 367. 61	8, 794. 05	1, 785. 35	276. 07	1, 800. 00	458. 34	76, 565. 53	664. 16
Louisiana	718, 608. 84	618, 050. 42	4, 378. 66	8, 416. 68	2, 989. 25	531. 95	1, 200. 00	10, 609. 97	68, 738. 82	3, 693. 09
Maine	241, 087. 73	174, 686. 46	3, 054. 73	10, 342. 34	5, 538. 85	569. 19	1, 485. 27	2, 809. 48	41, 706. 56	894. 85
Maryland	465, 696. 39	329, 014. 09	3, 592. 96	18, 585. 38	4, 665. 17	588. 45	906. 03	4, 165. 56	76, 998. 59	27, 180. 16
Massachusetts	480, 396. 83	370, 235. 87	3, 647. 81	7, 942. 40	2, 041. 40	256. 59	29, 804. 52	1, 729. 68	63, 436. 87	1, 301. 69
Michigan	790, 385. 10	522, 912. 29	11, 203. 52	21, 888. 45	3, 402. 61	530. 97	-----	2, 325. 90	225, 624. 27	2, 497. 09
Minnesota	733, 498. 10	583, 972. 01	9, 229. 81	31, 881. 73	10, 473. 70	1, 407. 40	413. 36	5, 385. 94	137, 485. 53	3, 248. 62
Mississippi	981, 184. 08	876, 352. 55	12, 852. 17	20, 062. 92	3, 291. 15	943. 52	1, 770. 65	6, 983. 44	54, 111. 65	4, 816. 03
Missouri	891, 627. 85	708, 648. 80	8, 506. 14	32, 851. 69	12, 403. 79	813. 62	1, 013. 80	10, 731. 27	110, 013. 60	6, 645. 14
Montana	356, 446. 10	265, 977. 71	5, 453. 55	22, 638. 85	1, 571. 52	574. 98	1, 127. 95	2, 789. 09	56, 308. 00	4. 45
Nebraska	591, 241. 78	452, 260. 40	4, 687. 99	18, 243. 91	9, 662. 48	1, 374. 36	1, 543. 11	3, 200. 06	85, 262. 93	15, 006. 54
Nevada	127, 304. 24	88, 798. 72	268. 30	6, 612. 52	4, 292. 77	237. 73	8. 00	6, 912. 54	17, 261. 52	2, 912. 14
New Hampshire	226, 746. 09	158, 517. 70	4, 255. 06	10, 183. 44	4, 619. 81	527. 38	700. 00	4, 111. 09	38, 808. 18	5, 023. 43
New Jersey	419, 792. 10	345, 869. 00	2, 159. 08	12, 743. 40	7, 895. 37	83. 58	1, 362. 67	11, 803. 84	32, 526. 57	5, 348. 59
New Mexico	277, 079. 48	181, 936. 02	2, 486. 13	7, 700. 56	4, 028. 80	352. 79	618. 00	65, 379. 25	65, 309. 02	8, 268. 91
New York	1, 735, 221. 55	1, 160, 257. 44	68, 086. 46	78, 412. 49	47, 338. 01	693. 54	51, 496. 73	65, 344. 00	194, 642. 54	68, 950. 34
North Carolina	1, 184, 558. 35	902, 167. 82	4, 769. 39	26, 077. 81	11, 181. 72	606. 45	10, 423. 50	5, 057. 63	214, 344. 72	9, 929. 31
North Dakota	368, 457. 89	275, 433. 13	6, 607. 32	8, 861. 14	4, 392. 45	803. 20	590. 66	4, 433. 26	66, 457. 76	878. 97
Ohio	1, 012, 905. 74	783, 888. 13	17, 688. 88	30, 856. 78	14, 436. 58	965. 85	192. 36	10, 287. 33	149, 017. 21	5, 572. 62
Oklahoma	871, 649. 50	736, 864. 18	5, 093. 03	30, 677. 49	5, 144. 97	1, 089. 76	2, 000. 60	8, 652. 96	80, 959. 94	1, 166. 57
Oregon	472, 503. 89	356, 800. 58	2, 625. 72	23, 006. 93	9, 141. 74	266. 84	591. 49	12, 926. 04	61, 181. 71	5, 396. 24
Pennsylvania	1, 036, 133. 43	721, 308. 91	6, 160. 54	15, 352. 59	8, 987. 54	266. 84	1, 445. 85	3, 840. 09	184, 104. 05	94, 667. 02
Rhode Island	74, 634. 34	54, 674. 17	469. 56	1, 321. 48	1, 279. 87	25. 97	-----	1, 322. 86	7, 367. 67	8, 172. 76
South Carolina	626, 277. 83	491, 247. 54	4, 614. 93	10, 190. 22	7, 167. 36	474. 84	76. 10	17, 963. 00	88, 876. 04	5, 667. 80
South Dakota	357, 130. 57	276, 070. 21	4, 834. 15	10, 234. 72	5, 086. 91	553. 11	-----	2, 092. 70	57, 721. 93	536. 84
Tennessee	851, 542. 56	758, 869. 19	4, 514. 73	16, 238. 24	7, 757. 08	852. 08	1, 720. 39	3, 325. 56	44, 043. 24	14, 222. 05

Texas-----	1, 883, 668.48	1, 593, 207.20	17, 594.09	16, 541.36	8, 099.87	177.14	2, 140.83	2, 683.50	242, 642.23	582.26
Utah-----	197, 745.44	153, 721.95	246.45	3, 617.69	2, 146.39	52.77	-----	601.26	37, 022.29	336.64
Vermont-----	216, 320.64	153, 277.29	2, 002.46	13, 061.80	3, 099.44	179.43	783.78	4, 503.33	34, 487.95	4, 925.16
Virginia-----	846, 552.81	699, 111.10	10, 800.81	16, 794.90	4, 967.17	472.54	2, 104.93	3, 877.77	103, 460.19	4, 963.40
Washington-----	345, 815.94	261, 343.23	8, 842.96	13, 631.10	3, 162.78	-----	1, 519.07	10, 202.26	45, 775.29	1, 339.25
West Virginia-----	487, 908.20	429, 853.93	5, 309.41	9, 758.12	2, 166.20	205.06	1, 821.83	4, 415.95	30, 436.00	3, 941.70
Wisconsin-----	739, 124.17	590, 259.55	8, 114.18	29, 530.86	3, 410.39	-----	-----	1, 209.26	106, 157.04	442.89
Wyoming-----	183, 736.93	135, 358.95	1, 000.00	6, 051.96	1, 132.57	550.78	-----	1, 449.53	38, 189.14	4.00
Alaska-----	23, 790.09	17, 197.51	-----	910.28	87.63	17.57	-----	537.38	4, 886.72	153.00
Hawaii-----	141, 011.56	113, 856.47	643.87	4, 134.12	979.89	303.04	10.84	3, 592.33	16, 718.77	772.23
Puerto Rico-----	237, 294.38	159, 704.94	2, 016.10	10, 212.66	2, 952.00	774.25	778.39	3, 772.35	44, 281.19	12, 802.50
Total:										
1938-----	31, 592, 254.41	24, 541, 909.52	381, 609.26	957, 209.95	376, 369.11	35, 317.02	163, 425.07	464, 185.84	4, 047, 654.99	624, 573.65
1937-----	30, 033, 606.59	23, 253, 403.16	369, 859.76	866, 206.25	369, 494.61	31, 852.74	120, 211.88	443, 729.21	4, 028, 239.62	550, 609.36
1936-----	28, 299, 905.64	21, 332, 240.03	393, 391.87	937, 710.89	405, 600.53	45, 026.22	118, 201.59	728, 562.09	3, 734, 661.25	604, 511.17
1935-----	20, 440, 902.01	15, 215, 545.45	261, 763.38	752, 735.57	375, 656.88	35, 447.46	114, 896.41	397, 970.68	2, 818, 396.37	468, 489.81
1934-----	19, 844, 167.34	15, 301, 148.50	213, 666.81	634, 972.02	328, 366.83	34, 349.80	90, 407.33	302, 634.80	2, 488, 269.24	450, 352.01
1933-----	21, 976, 841.08	17, 270, 232.51	308, 498.89	590, 488.01	297, 751.47	32, 107.68	87, 879.83	171, 009.08	2, 521, 981.83	696, 891.78

TABLE 15.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1938, by projects, and totals for 1933-37

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publica- tions	County agent work	Home demonstra- tion work	Boys' and girls' club work	Home eco- nomics specialists	Extension schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods and nutrition
Alabama	\$1, 020, 014.85	\$23, 807.94	\$14, 522.98	\$551, 699.36	\$308, 134.49	\$23, 124.91	-----	\$3, 918.91	\$12, 795.75	\$7, 243.20	-----	-----	\$12, 175.39	\$7, 822.14
Arizona	172, 346.48	14, 161.14	1, 466.50	88, 134.98	28, 119.61	5, 641.94	-----	-----	608.39	2, 855.99	\$2, 855.99	-----	3, 986.95	-----
Arkansas	846, 271.33	31, 239.42	15, 127.80	379, 571.49	317, 792.81	10, 524.91	-----	5, 580.26	4, 625.22	4, 281.56	4, 358.82	-----	7, 441.99	4, 388.84
California	924, 187.69	15, 586.75	-----	614, 898.12	158, 577.39	16, 621.59	-----	7, 738.00	4, 702.53	4, 474.02	8, 999.54	-----	-----	2, 999.97
Colorado	351, 403.18	22, 402.48	5, 762.28	191, 968.32	46, 100.86	9, 720.95	-----	-----	4, 814.75	4, 345.57	6, 458.46	\$2, 954.26	10, 377.88	3, 755.68
Connecticut	313, 869.31	13, 458.77	4, 061.86	71, 914.49	38, 570.43	65, 880.53	\$3, 844.97	1, 660.33	2, 807.88	13, 607.52	12, 671.72	-----	9, 060.67	4, 193.26
Delaware	91, 591.72	9, 841.77	2, 427.55	20, 471.29	16, 674.85	19, 837.54	-----	-----	-----	5, 051.53	-----	-----	-----	1, 963.70
Florida	414, 601.42	11, 180.73	6, 717.00	185, 518.17	134, 524.69	6, 595.24	-----	367.04	4, 264.95	8, 791.74	3, 964.94	-----	-----	4, 841.30
Georgia	1, 008, 443.48	60, 979.39	9, 133.87	601, 841.07	220, 268.19	18, 333.83	-----	-----	8, 204.95	3, 558.02	3, 804.75	-----	7, 733.13	7, 102.41
Idaho	266, 134.72	11, 945.06	3, 948.49	149, 592.29	29, 625.82	7, 101.59	-----	310.54	6, 065.75	5, 731.18	6, 458.30	-----	14, 045.76	-----
Illinois	1, 105, 929.10	60, 676.09	16, 576.12	624, 409.09	206, 599.53	41, 771.93	6, 984.30	29, 617.56	11, 933.85	4, 536.00	13, 456.80	-----	21, 753.76	6, 454.38
Indiana	960, 973.12	33, 463.62	5, 767.87	534, 293.47	104, 000.83	48, 621.66	-----	-----	18, 631.71	9, 777.14	13, 733.78	-----	15, 810.45	6, 372.69
Iowa	1, 137, 260.54	76, 631.82	19, 210.42	571, 798.00	111, 259.48	97, 856.61	-----	-----	11, 825.45	7, 944.78	43, 863.22	5, 405.11	15, 016.71	8, 488.59
Kansas	918, 276.23	31, 406.25	2, 363.71	533, 078.28	130, 233.87	36, 030.19	3, 161.27	17, 596.10	9, 803.91	8, 947.27	9, 626.55	4, 301.25	14, 818.38	6, 044.52
Kentucky	815, 872.24	23, 078.24	11, 513.31	480, 978.74	136, 598.61	41, 108.89	-----	778.39	14, 157.93	11, 216.93	7, 704.40	3, 685.39	21, 012.85	7, 629.67
Louisiana	718, 608.84	33, 024.39	5, 373.47	347, 435.64	199, 539.76	18, 627.16	-----	-----	9, 367.37	4, 928.85	7, 427.45	-----	7, 721.28	7, 897.55
Maine	241, 087.73	21, 973.77	3, 054.73	72, 853.48	53, 853.91	29, 090.52	-----	-----	-----	4, 201.46	7, 539.50	-----	6, 061.33	3, 243.05
Maryland	465, 696.39	33, 524.90	5, 286.54	125, 376.27	101, 229.01	16, 733.73	-----	11, 337.22	8, 547.88	11, 328.49	12, 572.02	-----	8, 427.81	3, 559.89
Massachusetts	480, 396.83	14, 411.93	6, 571.25	115, 260.19	88, 947.64	126, 593.07	-----	2, 973.74	5, 096.74	6, 075.33	26.72	-----	5, 931.60	5, 390.82
Michigan	790, 385.10	18, 517.60	12, 276.65	332, 230.22	74, 966.64	115, 104.40	-----	1, 010.14	11, 299.96	13, 627.41	24, 177.27	5, 578.62	39, 532.42	4, 069.89
Minnesota	783, 498.10	35, 322.57	12, 578.36	432, 567.08	72, 244.84	106, 854.02	-----	-----	10, 186.72	4, 121.59	20, 397.18	4, 692.65	13, 140.38	6, 674.78
Mississippi	981, 184.08	62, 885.51	12, 852.17	509, 083.88	241, 531.87	30, 276.02	-----	-----	9, 580.68	7, 369.70	8, 406.57	-----	7, 408.67	8, 736.37
Missouri	891, 627.85	18, 744.57	11, 091.17	560, 577.84	150, 151.58	19, 305.61	-----	973.43	9, 697.17	8, 266.96	10, 392.98	4, 714.22	18, 522.98	7, 278.56
Montana	356, 446.10	19, 033.78	5, 453.55	205, 459.18	51, 070.03	8, 856.13	-----	187.53	4, 218.70	5, 141.77	3, 880.10	1, 089.96	5, 727.77	4, 406.05
Nebraska	591, 241.78	17, 733.29	8, 147.06	345, 589.31	64, 936.68	22, 226.07	-----	-----	10, 041.52	9, 431.50	8, 663.06	-----	13, 491.02	7, 470.52
Nevada	127, 304.24	14, 835.45	748.57	68, 171.54	27, 715.91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire	226, 746.09	20, 983.04	3, 750.02	48, 280.40	39, 241.03	57, 313.98	-----	942.88	-----	6, 997.78	4, 382.38	-----	3, 655.41	3, 180.08
New Jersey	419, 792.10	14, 575.57	2, 435.64	135, 024.48	69, 535.32	81, 633.19	-----	-----	-----	10, 901.39	11, 973.81	-----	9, 800.42	5, 853.98
New Mexico	277, 079.48	15, 462.82	2, 670.63	145, 687.35	62, 086.55	5, 812.46	-----	-----	5, 137.47	4, 204.55	5, 840.51	-----	4, 160.68	-----
New York	1, 735, 221.55	128, 289.28	68, 086.46	507, 212.34	285, 934.11	279, 619.21	2, 334.07	48, 784.40	523.74	45, 444.49	60, 465.57	-----	29, 133.12	24, 031.58
North Carolina	1, 184, 558.35	33, 887.43	13, 854.13	713, 263.45	249, 302.64	12, 840.54	-----	-----	10, 147.71	12, 993.67	20, 295.43	-----	14, 876.67	6, 498.46
North Dakota	368, 457.89	11, 972.94	7, 774.37	212, 983.07	32, 585.35	21, 283.70	-----	-----	7, 540.81	6, 721.56	-----	-----	4, 754.28	6, 467.67
Ohio	1, 012, 905.74	38, 605.73	22, 353.59	507, 826.43	138, 102.83	44, 057.12	-----	31, 866.22	26, 264.57	13, 423.41	3, 390.72	-----	30, 587.70	7, 235.71
Oklahoma	871, 649.50	49, 581.20	13, 027.32	346, 087.95	300, 522.99	24, 684.02	-----	-----	10, 396.98	10, 214.22	9, 724.80	-----	12, 940.35	7, 973.43
Oregon	472, 503.89	30, 428.01	3, 748.16	229, 879.12	46, 711.88	65, 437.55	-----	-----	6, 102.47	3, 629.62	6, 267.59	-----	13, 767.80	3, 481.57
Pennsylvania	1, 036, 133.43	66, 246.36	6, 018.12	434, 633.56	236, 637.18	38, 265.40	-----	-----	18, 320.44	18, 813.10	33, 920.06	-----	26, 077.00	6, 347.21
Rhode Island	74, 634.34	3, 803.41	4, 343.25	15, 620.36	14, 126.05	18, 555.56	-----	-----	2, 301.75	3, 727.01	-----	-----	2, 042.99	2, 542.37
South Carolina	626, 277.83	37, 275.49	6, 933.91	300, 540.77	158, 653.58	11, 865.24	-----	-----	8, 635.76	7, 107.64	9, 064.12	-----	7, 182.31	3, 857.96
South Dakota	357, 130.57	15, 601.25	7, 255.82	196, 938.23	48, 033.54	24, 048.34	-----	-----	6, 523.82	3, 243.27	4, 711.72	4, 237.14	6, 384.64	4, 180.90

Tennessee	851, 542. 56	38, 239. 19	7, 001. 94	428, 207. 34	245, 416. 10	11, 701. 82	3, 633. 95	4, 298. 99	17, 747. 52	5, 501. 80	8, 526. 82	10, 509. 17	4, 128. 64
Texas	1, 883, 663. 48	65, 849. 88	28, 653. 59	989, 011. 32	611, 941. 97	9, 172. 38	---	---	22, 924. 27	6, 029. 84	12, 336. 49	15, 765. 24	8, 225. 03
Utah	197, 745. 44	21, 094. 04	246, 45	98, 255. 23	32, 883. 27	6, 486. 89	---	---	3, 749. 55	3, 793. 68	5, 576. 42	3, 667. 91	3, 669. 37
Vermont	216, 320. 64	27, 453. 89	2, 489. 05	51, 424. 31	43, 442. 74	50, 571. 55	---	---	---	3, 869. 73	4, 871. 48	3, 288. 01	3, 524. 32
Virginia	846, 552. 81	34, 142. 82	14, 956. 33	492, 681. 98	157, 699. 35	8, 643. 77	---	---	---	11, 222. 76	18, 223. 60	11, 480. 94	3, 921. 34
Washington	345, 815. 94	23, 577. 14	11, 152. 14	200, 740. 07	40, 037. 78	18, 069. 33	---	---	11, 605. 13	4, 563. 99	4, 069. 28	4, 039. 10	3, 765. 86
West Virginia	487, 908. 20	24, 526. 71	9, 106. 91	204, 467. 42	91, 566. 75	82, 065. 29	---	---	4, 025. 58	5, 656. 32	6, 474. 57	4, 148. 18	3, 690. 86
Wisconsin	739, 124. 17	23, 209. 12	15, 982. 23	314, 827. 79	65, 285. 25	37, 276. 84	---	---	8, 735. 93	11, 364. 89	41, 896. 83	41, 203. 78	11, 720. 14
Wyoming	183, 736. 93	14, 881. 47	1, 000. 00	95, 068. 44	30, 093. 20	11, 636. 86	---	---	2, 135. 12	3, 862. 15	1, 577. 11	6, 582. 98	3, 924. 10
Alaska	23, 790. 09	2, 102. 02	---	7, 137. 32	10, 202. 74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	141, 011. 56	13, 060. 64	643. 87	49, 923. 04	49, 724. 83	3, 583. 12	---	---	4, 436. 12	4, 436. 11	---	5, 201. 15	---
Puerto Rico	237, 294. 38	27, 491. 10	2, 016. 10	101, 161. 82	34, 150. 97	---	---	---	9, 520. 23	---	---	3, 393. 07	---
Total:													
1938	31, 592, 254. 41	1, 512, 207. 79	453, 533. 31	15, 591, 655. 38	6, 207, 187. 33	1, 867, 063. 20	19, 958. 56	169, 941. 68	405, 141. 69	384, 578. 49	515, 029. 43	553, 842. 08	259, 005. 21
1937	30, 033, 606. 59	1, 434, 292. 51	448, 470. 81	14, 880, 970. 38	5, 718, 624. 31	1, 842, 227. 68	43, 695. 99	173, 572. 96	382, 133. 57	367, 082. 95	504, 080. 92	553, 898. 85	256, 408. 74
1936	28, 299, 906. 64	1, 595, 504. 83	467, 762. 24	14, 320, 269. 28	5, 051, 403. 27	1, 692, 015. 58	40, 970. 45	159, 712. 80	423, 769. 99	334, 575. 81	407, 046. 17	505, 716. 36	229, 906. 64
1935	20, 440, 902. 01	1, 191, 666. 06	308, 231. 36	9, 559, 843. 54	3, 976, 205. 12	1, 472, 033. 30	25, 107. 99	153, 674. 93	289, 178. 87	302, 720. 98	334, 769. 46	329, 667. 79	192, 418. 13
1934	19, 844, 167. 34	1, 089, 134. 54	258, 509. 98	9, 610, 515. 68	3, 675, 904. 82	1, 323, 486. 65	24, 794. 36	155, 446. 13	315, 866. 16	305, 912. 64	334, 622. 23	37, 638. 76	85, 181. 94
1933	21, 976, 841. 08	1, 273, 621. 23	328, 555. 12	10, 264, 949. 45	4, 048, 793. 31	1, 524, 012. 10	30, 659. 07	206, 836. 46	382, 261. 69	351, 338. 12	378, 878. 59	384, 245. 28	198, 934. 40

TABLE 15.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1938, by projects, and totals for 1933-1937—Continued

State	Child care and training	Clothing	Home management	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, ornithology	Soil conservation	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Rural organization	Agricultural economics			Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous specialists
											Farm management	Marketing	General			
Alabama		\$4,585.18	\$4,482.23	\$7,277.09		\$3,156.38		\$4,552.22	\$13,571.98		\$300.00		\$7,040.79		\$8,672.77	\$1,131.14
Arizona		3,664.51	4,635.15	4,211.54				6,115.07	5,067.25	\$5,179.97			4,034.07		2,789.75	
Arkansas		3,492.88	6,409.84	4,668.17				5,036.97	9,701.00	7,752.92	4,669.12	\$6,357.18	2,991.20		13,814.58	
California		4,244.17	3,890.51	5,434.32	\$3,891.92			3,309.98	3,419.70		21,261.70	5,721.49	5,044.60	\$8,588.00		16,775.10
Colorado	\$3,554.98	3,436.37	3,378.54	1,089.21	3,717.02	6,375.15		6,241.47	3,419.70		12,138.55	11,408.97	3,328.75	10,763.61	9,297.38	368.38
Connecticut		4,310.51	4,295.77	12,430.59		1,151.70	\$3,039.95		4,128.33	968.44				1,875.75		849.47
Delaware			3,589.35		333.09	2,868.11							3,789.23		4,743.71	
Florida		2,700.00	3,217.20	1,564.47	1,564.47	1,564.46					5,044.91	5,044.91	5,044.91		5,975.00	16,115.29
Georgia		3,440.33	6,884.30	7,644.42	3,112.08			5,321.38	9,223.98	3,009.95	7,634.38	15,268.78			5,944.27	
Idaho		4,021.79		5,208.95		2,830.79		7,270.15	8,710.92		12,847.22	12,847.22	8,892.90		93.30	5,537.25
Illinois	3,126.49	5,778.50	9,942.34	11,855.43				8,673.30	9,498.05		16,698.41	8,260.71	6,423.60		11,975.38	
Indiana		6,138.29	6,470.34	16,926.28	8,801.01	3,515.89		3,583.91	7,479.10		17,164.13	23,129.06	5,074.14	2,986.67	5,900.05	
Iowa	3,043.37	8,693.10	14,575.57	22,066.84	12,957.76	11,518.37		2,511.14	18,766.82	9,501.87	13,511.65	11,791.11	5,139.82		24,375.05	1,811.41
Kansas		5,948.32	10,947.24	8,717.65	3,849.78	4,320.38					6,594.54	6,639.86			25,360.77	
Kentucky		7,968.83	6,713.97	11,319.37				3,296.15	8,216.76	1,400.40					7,555.16	
Louisiana			4,557.31	14,727.52		2,275.35		3,564.91	8,399.66	12,094.98		2,088.71	19,909.22	4,918.65	4,998.37	
Maine		3,308.31	3,460.29	3,030.66				3,579.65	3,685.62		6,124.91	9,241.07			6,800.21	
Maryland		3,521.88	5,378.26	13,865.31	9,900.94	48,198.94	514.61	3,579.65	6,198.34	1,390.47	4,422.59	21,384.47			9,417.17	
Massachusetts	5,256.32	5,509.13	10,233.27	19,277.93	4,878.35			4,604.84	5,520.00	10,159.45	13,032.09	13,032.10	1,889.77		9,724.55	
Michigan	3,736.97	7,697.01	15,165.35	22,688.56	2,653.98	4,599.67		5,231.41	12,734.52		16,233.49	26,563.64			18,111.83	2,577.45
Minnesota	3,390.72	6,201.22	8,185.77	3,611.96	4,214.38	3,269.37		5,087.24	103.21		12,282.74	10,800.99			7,570.33	
Mississippi		4,150.86	4,193.22	9,396.04				4,929.76	16,113.48	13,356.25	4,758.53	19,034.10			7,120.40	
Missouri		7,483.73	8,461.50	7,597.74		4,480.33	5,677.37	4,515.78	8,499.22		7,633.89	11,250.91			6,310.31	
Montana		4,064.39	4,338.76	3,380.49	957.17	542.68	1,886.19	1,599.92	5,893.29		3,292.47		8,122.66		4,254.12	3,589.41
Nebraska		2,573.28	12,179.99	6,451.72		4,691.48		7,929.26	14,078.33	7,435.91	8,382.88	9,546.44			10,242.46	
Nevada							2,436.35						11,257.83		2,138.59	
N. Hampshire		3,144.37	3,704.93	7,839.41				7,799.17	2,138.43	5,492.57	3,668.23	4,231.98				
New Jersey	7,057.24	4,752.37	527.44	23,559.11				5,552.10	5,632.81	3,346.43	5,368.36	10,534.30			11,728.14	
New Mexico			4,562.73	2,485.88		1,462.50			3,553.52				5,550.33		8,401.50	
New York	16,053.58	24,881.64	19,107.17	35,189.18	20,514.70	17,335.22		8,321.31	22,460.13	13,745.94	23,150.95	23,150.96			33,736.47	
North Carolina		6,557.97	7,348.85	10,754.21	4,811.69	7,805.61		9,572.52	18,681.92		7,450.15	11,261.23			10,020.00	
North Dakota	3,581.86	7,541.68	6,203.12	3,167.02	2,779.18	2,779.18	2,066.70	1,665.00	5,780.53	989.02	2,497.81	4,758.36			12,564.68	
Ohio	4,210.98	8,330.01	12,323.74	24,427.33	3,550.92	8,578.71		4,529.32	16,317.26	6,253.25	22,916.65	15,711.05			22,042.49	
Oklahoma	4,091.17	4,902.12	7,232.34	12,592.12		9,956.01			12,583.00		9,402.88	7,907.24	13,099.94		4,729.42	
Oregon	4,294.25	3,324.56	3,376.98	5,984.63					4,114.80	8,898.29	14,060.43	5,980.79			1,904.41	7,666.38
Pennsylvania		6,685.87	8,365.60	24,788.38	22,462.85	23,840.04		9,906.60	9,321.83	5,346.16	9,461.10	21,384.65			9,291.92	
Rhode Island		1,437.61		3,035.36						3,114.15			3,101.77		6,882.70	
South Carolina		2,601.21	2,893.83	8,913.63		7,087.36		523.65	8,910.00	2,313.51	11,421.90	17,700.02		6,308.63		

